81-9159

National
Foreign
Assessment
Center

China: International Trade Second Quarter, 1980

A Research Paper

ER CIT 81-001
February 1981

This publication is prepared for the use of US Government officials, and the format, coverage, and content are designed to meet their specific requirements. US Government officials may obtain additional copies of this document directly or through liaison channels from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Requesters outside the US Government may obtain subscriptions to CIA publications similar to this one by addressing inquiries to:

Document Expediting (DOCEX) Project
Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

or: **National Technical Information Service**
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Requesters outside the US Government not interested in subscription service may purchase specific publications either in paper copy or microform from:

Photoduplication Service
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

or: **National Technical Information Service**
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(To expedite service call the
NTIS Order Desk (703) 487-4650)

National
Foreign
Assessment
Center

China: International Trade Second Quarter, 1980

A Research Paper

Research for this report was completed on 3 December 1980.

Comments and queries on this unclassified paper are welcome and may be directed to:

Director of Public Affairs
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505
(703) 351-7676

For information on obtaining additional copies, see the inside of front cover.

ER CIT 81-001
February 1981

blank page

Contents

	Page
Second-Quarter Trade Developments Exports rose by 53 percent over the same period last year, while imports were up only 22 percent, resulting in a surplus of over a half billion dollars, the largest of four consecutive surpluses.	1
Chronology of Significant Economic Events	5
Commodity Composition of Trade in 1979 Exports experienced real gains across the board in 1979, while imports reflected the shift in Beijing's development priorities resulting from the economic readjustment.	7
Growing Tourist Industry The tourist industry promises to become a major source of foreign exchange earnings as China rushes to build transportation facilities, hotels, and even resorts.	11

Appendix

Table 1.	China: Exports and Imports	15
Table 2.	China: Exports by Area and Country	16
Table 3.	China: Imports by Area and Country	18
Table 4.	China: Trade Balances by Area and Country	20
Table 5.	China: Exports to Japan	22
Table 6.	China: Imports From Japan	23
Table 7.	China: Exports to the United States	24
Table 8.	China: Imports From the United States	25
Table 9.	China: Exports to West Germany	26
Table 10.	China: Imports From West Germany	27
Table 11.	China: Exports to Hong Kong	28
Table 12.	China: Imports From Hong Kong	29
Table 13.	China: Commodity Exports	30
Table 14.	Commodity Imports	31
Table 15.	Commodity Exports to Selected Countries, 1978	32
Table 16.	Commodity Exports to Selected Countries, 1979	34
Table 17.	Commodity Imports From Selected Countries, 1978	36

Table 18.	Commodity Imports From Selected Countries, 1979	38
Table 19.	China: Crude Oil Exports	40
Table 20.	China: Grain Imports	41

Figures

1.	Exports by Quarter	2
2.	Imports by Quarter	2
3.	Trade Balance by Quarter	3
4.	Commodity Composition of Trade, 1979	8

READEX MICRO

China: International Trade
Second Quarter, 1980

Trade Developments

China's trade in the second quarter was characterized by rapidly increasing exports, moderate import growth, and a $550 million trade surplus—the largest of four consecutive surpluses.[1]

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of the second-quarter trade trends was the resilience of Chinese exports in the face of widespread changes in the foreign trade bureaucracy and in export practices. Sales in the second quarter were up 53 percent from year-earlier levels to $4.8 billion—the sharpest increase since 1974 [2] (see appendix, table 2). Although detailed commodity statistics for 1980 are not yet available, preliminary data show increases in almost all of China's major commodity exports. Oil sales showed sharp increases owing to rising prices; oil export volume remained about even with the 1979 level. Textile and chemical product exports also appear to have risen in both value and volume. Agricultural exports probably rose by less than 25 percent and continued to play a declining role in total exports.

Japan edged out Hong Kong as China's major export market in the second quarter, 1980. Sales to Japan rose 59 percent over the year-earlier level to $1.06 billion, while exports to Hong Kong rose 52 percent to $1.05 billion. Sales to the United States continue to show rapid increases, rising 73 percent above sales in second-quarter 1979. As a result of the increase, sales to the United States accounted for more than 5 percent of China's total exports, the largest share ever.

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics are on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis.

[2] Our export estimate, converted into yuan, is equivalent to 7.2 billion yuan, only slightly less than the 7.3-billion-yuan figure implied by official PRC statistics.

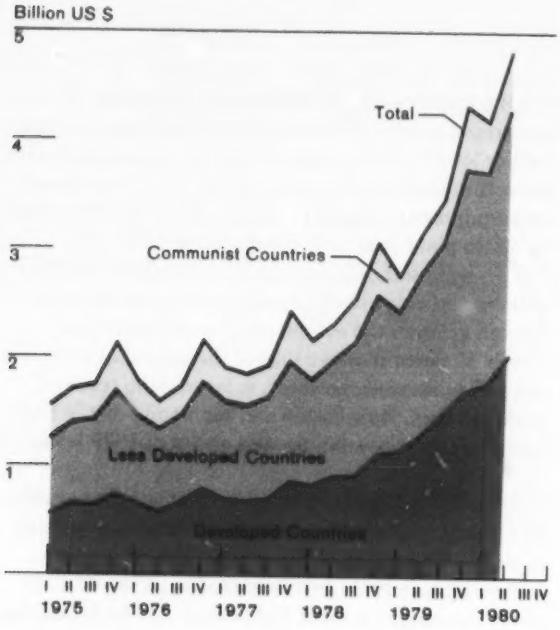
On the import side, second-quarter purchases amounted to $4.3 billion, up 22 percent from the year-earlier level.[3] (See appendix, table 3.) Preliminary data show that sharp increases in the import of machinery and equipment—resulting largely from the $10 billion in whole-plant contracts concluded in 1978 and 1979—were somewhat offset by cutbacks in both the volume and value of steel imports. The purchase of foreign grain in the second quarter probably rose nearly 30 percent above that of the second quarter last year. The increase, however, is largely the result of price changes. Raw cotton and manmade textile fiber imports were also running well ahead of 1979 levels.

Imports from Japan—China's largest supplier—were 16 percent above year-earlier levels despite a cutback of nearly 50 percent in the volume of steel imports. Deliveries on whole plants ordered in 1978 and 1979 offset the decline in steel. Tokyo may also be benefiting from China's recent willingness to expend foreign exchange on certain consumer goods. Beijing reportedly purchased more than 2 million Japanese black and white television sets in 1979 and orders are probably up again this year. Other consumer goods including radios, watches, and calculators—items that China eventually hopes to manufacture and market abroad—may also, for a time, be purchased from Japan.

[3] Our import estimate—converted into yuan and adjusted to a cost, insurance, and freight basis to correspond to Chinese practice—is equivalent to 6.9 billion yuan, about 6 percent less than the 7.3-billion-yuan figure implied by official PRC statistics.

Figure 1

China: Exports by Quarter[a]

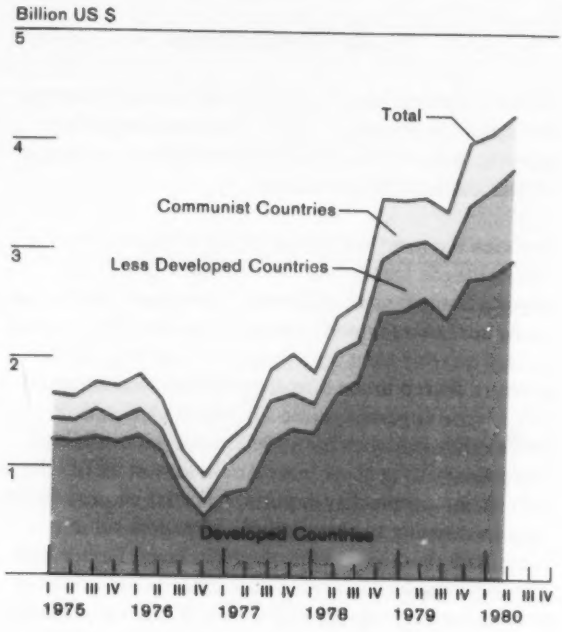


[a]f.o.b.

583447 1-81

Figure 2

China: Imports by Quarter[a]



[a]f.o.b.

583448 1-81

Imports from the United States in the second quarter stood at $714 million, more than double the year-earlier level. Cotton continued to be the major commodity imported from the United States, followed by grain. US sales were also boosted by the delivery of a $47 million Boeing 747SP aircraft to China. Imports from Western Europe in the second quarter dropped nearly 40 percent below those of the second quarter last year. The drop was largely the result of Beijing's cutback in its overall steel imports. West Germany, China's biggest West European partner, saw its sales to China cut in half as a result of reduced steel purchases.

Beijing was involved in several financial developments in the second quarter:

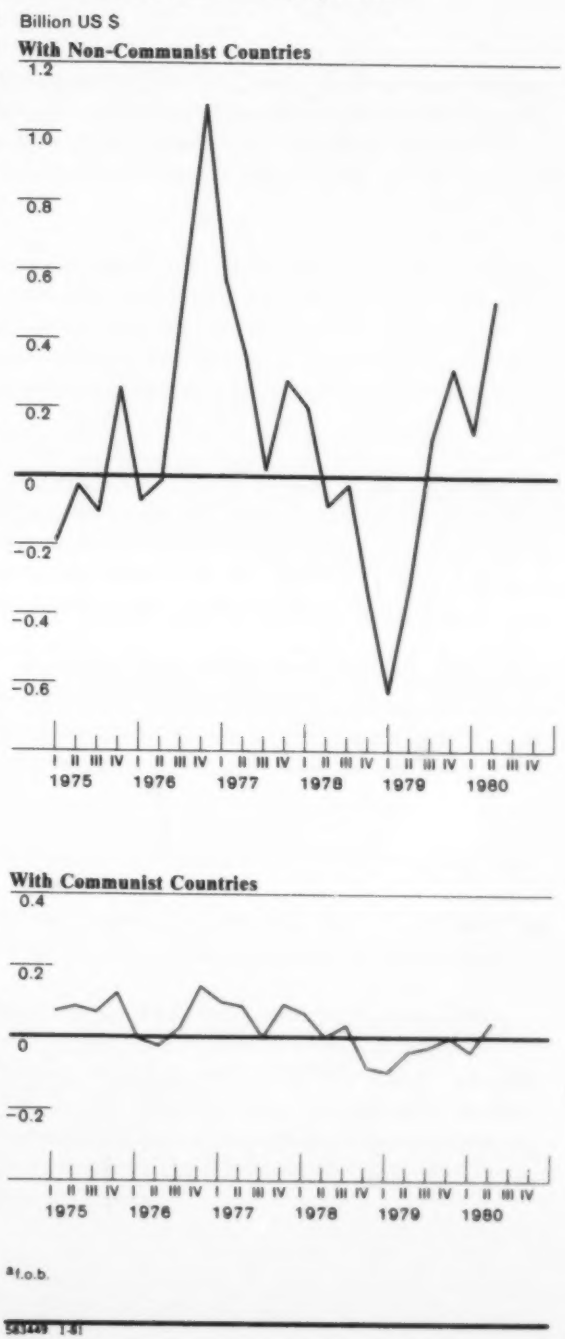
- China shored up its already strong financial position and assured itself a share of future long-term, low-interest loans by joining the IMF and World Bank.
- With the formal signing of the Japanese aid agreement, Beijing gained access to $200 million of the $1.5 billion that Tokyo will probably make available to develop China's infrastructure.
- The Bank of China joined with major US and Japanese banks to set up several merchant banks in Hong Kong. The newly established banks will provide BOC firsthand experience in the international financial markets under the guidance of well-established banks.
- Argentina provided Beijing with a $300 million credit to finance possible purchases of Argentine goods.

Prospects

Beijing is likely to post a trade surplus of more than $1 billion in 1980. Exports will probably reach $19 billion, and imports should amount to about $18 billion. With its trade account in surplus, Beijing will continue to have little need for the $30 billion in credit available to it. Recently released figures—the first debt figures released since the 1950s—indicate that Beijing expects its total debt outstanding to amount to $3.4 billion by yearend. With foreign exchange and gold reserves at $6 billion and a debt service ratio of only about 7 percent, Beijing will continue to maintain its solid financial position.

Figure 3

China: Trade Balance by Quarter[a]


Billion US $
With Non-Communist Countries
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980
With Communist Countries
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV I II III IV
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

[a] f.o.b.

blank page

Significant Economic Events:
Second Quarter, 1980

April

Circulation of foreign exchange certificates begins: these are convertible renminbi certificates that all foreigners and overseas Chinese must use to pay for goods and services in hotels, restaurants, and shops reserved for them. This action is an attempt by Beijing to end the currency blackmarket in China.

Yangtze River ports open to foreign trade: eight ports on China's longest river and a major water transport artery were opened to direct trade with foreign countries. This is part of the move to decentralize control over foreign trade and to eliminate costly and inefficient transshipment. The ports are located in six provinces: Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, and Sichuan.

Shipping arrangements with regard to Taiwan: foreign trade corporations in China may now apply to Chinese customs for permission to ship goods to and from Taiwan. This new measure was adopted to promote trade with Taiwan. This relaxation of China's policy toward Taiwan does not reflect reciprocal policy changes by Taiwan; Taiwan still prohibits direct shipping to China.

Free trade zone planned for Fujian: this zone is to be in Xiamen (Amoy) and would open the area to foreign trade and investments. The zone would concentrate on light industry, electronics, and tourism. It would be a base for compensation trade, processing and assembly projects, and joint ventures.

IMF: the International Monetary Fund restored representation to China.

Foreign Investment Commission approves first joint ventures in China: the three joint ventures are for two hotels and an airline food catering service.

China and Japan exchange notes on credit extension: Japan and China exchanged letters confirming agreement on details of the extension of Japanese credit to China worth 50 billion yen (US $200 million). The loan agreements, through OECF, are for individual projects, including port and railroad improvements (expansion and construction) and construction of hydroelectric power plants. Interest will be 3 percent per year, payable over 20 years following a 10-year deferment.

May

World Bank formally restores China's membership: the Executive Council of the World Bank restored China's membership in the World Bank, the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation.

China, the United States, and Japan establish joint finance company: the Bank of China, the First National Bank of Chicago, and the Industrial Bank of Japan each have 30 percent of the shares in a new finance company devoted mainly to promoting commerce and investment in the Pacific region and in the shareholder countries. The company will provide loans, trade credit, and letters of credit, sell shares, and perform a variety of financial and banking services. It will be registered in Hong Kong.

China and Italy sign nuclear energy cooperation protocol for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Vice Premier Geng Biao begins visit to the United States: the purpose of the trip is to strengthen controls and mutual understanding and to explore the possibility of the United States' becoming a supplier of military equipment to China. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown extended the invitation for the trip.

PRC appoints officials to the IMF and World Bank.

France and China sign oil contract: France and China signed two contracts for joint exploration and development of China's offshore oil resources. The petroleum corporations of China will provide 51 percent of the investment and the two French firms—Total and Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine—will provide 49 percent. The development areas cover central to eastern and northeastern Bohai.

June

Economist Xue Muqiao calls for reform of China's economic structure: Xue suggested allowing some competition in marketing, more outlets for commodities, and a more direct link between producers and consumers. He called for restoration of trade agencies, exchanges, and traditional economic centers, and for revision of all old business activities of banks to facilitate capital turnover.

Commodity Composition of Trade in 1979

China's foreign trade continued to make large gains in 1979, both in value and in real terms. Exports were strong across the board and increased more than 20 percent in real terms. Price hikes, particularly for oil, pushed the dollar value up 36 percent. Imports, also up over 20 percent in volume, reflected the shifts in Beijing's priorities: imports of industrial supplies were flat, while imports of capital goods, foodstuffs, and consumer durables jumped sharply. China's commodity terms of trade declined slightly as import prices rose an average of 15 percent.

China: Export Value, Volume, and Price Trends by Sector of Origin [a] — Percent Change

	Value		Volume [b]		Prices [c]	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total	**24**	**36**	**24**	**20**	**NEGL**	**12**
Agricultural	26	20	22	16	3	4
Extractive	28	55	24	22	3	27
Manufacturing	22	40	25	23	−2	14

[a] Preliminary estimate. The sector-of-origin categories in the table differ somewhat from those found in tables 13-18. For a detailed description of the SITC groups included in each category, see *China: Real Trends in Trade with Non-Communist Countries Since 1970*, ER 77-10477, October 1977, table A-1, p. 26 (Unclassified).
[b] Obtained from Laspeyres Quantity Indexes.
[c] Obtained from Paasche Price Indexes.

Exports

Despite sizable increases in oil exports in 1979, manufactures still accounted for the bulk of China's foreign exchange receipts. In real terms, exports of the manufacturing and extractive industries outpaced those of the agricultural sector. These trends reflected strong price increases for China's natural resources, textiles, and other light manufacturers, soft prices for China's agricultural exports, and Beijing's greater emphasis on raising the domestic consumption of foodstuffs. The overall rate of growth in the volume of exports may have fallen about 4 percentage points from 1978. Over the next several years the real growth rate for exports is unlikely to match the rate achieved in 1978. As the export share of domestic production rises, China's planners will be faced with tough decisions between the competing demands for domestic consumption and for foreign exchange.

Leading the list of increased agricultural exports were fruits and vegetables, tea and spices, fish, and oilseeds (see appendix, table 13). Soybeans nearly tripled to 275,000 tons; peanuts also were up sharply. Hogs, frozen pork, and dairy products were stagnant. Rice exports dropped sharply to about 1 million tons. Raw silk sales increased only slightly in volume, but prices climbed nearly 25 percent.

China continued to ship oil to Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Romania, and North Korea in 1979 and added new markets in the United States, Italy, and Brazil. Total crude exports jumped 20 percent in volume to 13.4 million tons (see appendix, table 19). Price increases in the second half of 1979 drove foreign exchange receipts to nearly $1.6 billion. Coal exports, while climbing from 3 million tons in 1978 to 4.5 million in 1979, still account for only a small share of exports in terms of dollars. Other products of the extractive industries—crude minerals such as steatite, slate, and fluorspar and metalliferous ores such as antimony and bauxite—showed similar increases.

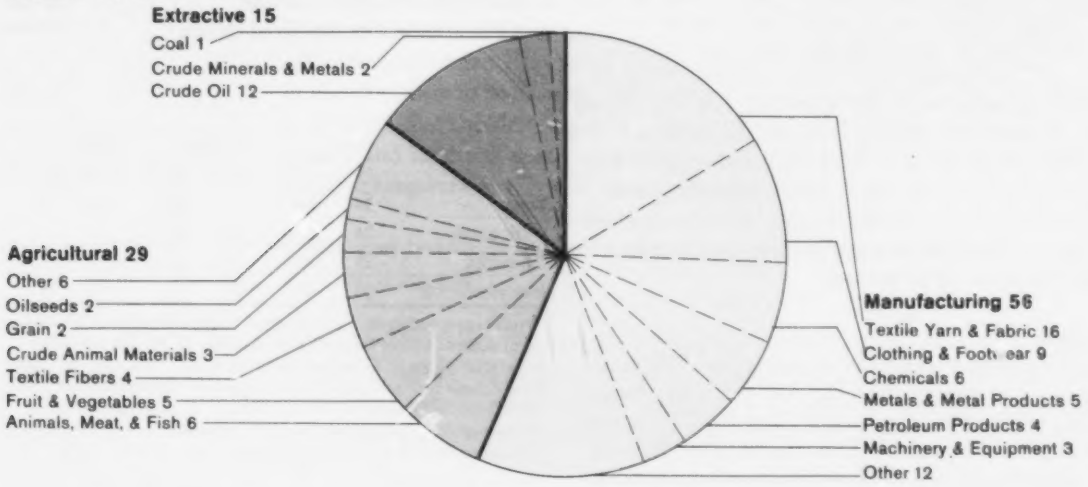
Textiles again accounted for the largest share of earnings from the manufacturing sector—more than $2.2 billion. Average prices increased significantly for cotton textiles as Chinese efforts to improve quality bore fruit. In terms of gross volume, however, cotton textile exports improved only marginally, facing protective barriers not only among the developed countries but among the LDCs as well. Exports of silks and woolens, on the other hand, increased dramatically. Clothing exports shot up over 50 percent, showing best in the developed-country markets. Exports of nonferrous metals had mixed results. Tin exports, declining for the past several years, dropped to less than 5,000 tons. Antimony may have increased only slightly. Tungsten,

Figure 4

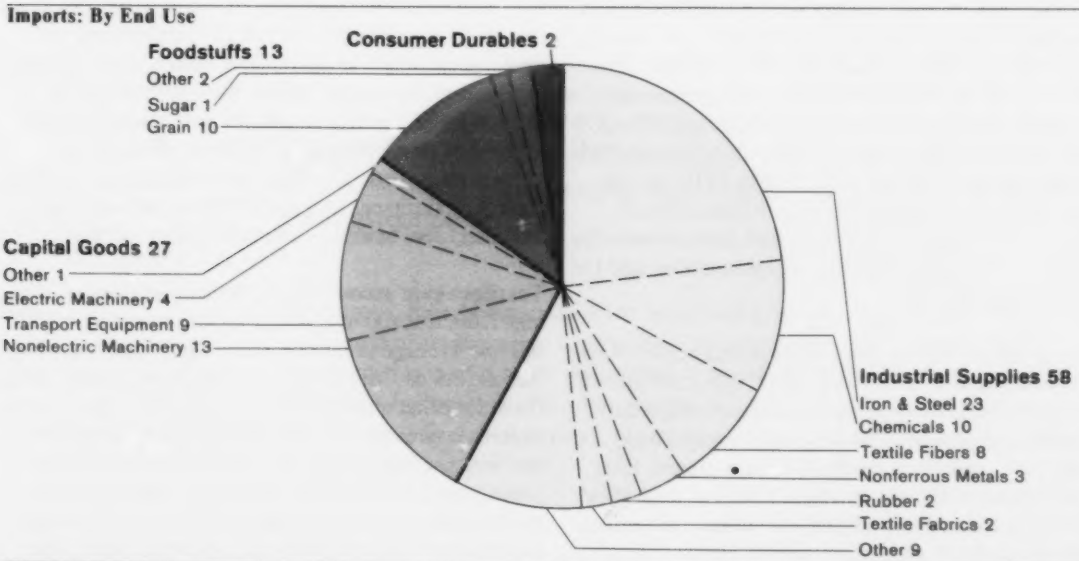
China: Commodity Composition of Trade, 1979

Percent

Exports: By Sector of Origin



Imports: By End Use



583450 1-81

however, climbed to more than 20,000 tons. Machinery exports, marketed almost exclusively in the LDCs, also performed well and earned $450 million.

Imports

The composition of China's imports, which have always been more subject to world economic fluctuations and internal policy alterations than exports, underwent significant change again last year. Beijing held down imports of industrial supplies—mainly metals—in order to boost purchases of consumer and capital goods.

Imports of consumer durables and foodstuffs both increased sharply, as Beijing sought to improve living standards. Although the value of durables—primarily watches, televisions, and household refrigerators—almost tripled, durables still accounted for a minor share of the Chinese import budget. Chinese imports of grain reached 11 million tons, 4 million of which were bought from the United States (see appendix, table 20). Soybean imports almost tripled, to 565,000 tons. Sugar imports, on the other hand, fell from 1.4 million tons in 1978 to less than 1.2 million tons in 1979.

Imports of capital goods totaled more than $3.8 billion in 1979, a sharp increase over the $2.0 billion figure registered in 1978. Imports from Japan accounted for nearly $1.1 billion of the total, as deliveries began on some of the $4.4 billion worth of Japanese whole plant contracts China signed in 1978—particularly, deliveries for the Baoshan steel mill. Increased imports of power generating, construction, mining, and oil drilling equipment were responsible for a large share of the jump in nonelectric machinery imports. Purchases of ships were up about 50 percent in deadweight tonnage, reflecting China's continued commitment to boosting foreign trade. Imports of other transport equipment—chiefly aircraft, trucks, and locomotives—increased perhaps 10 percent.

Iron and steel imports, which account for nearly half of China's expenditures on industrial supplies, declined to about 9 million tons last year because of a large increase in inventories in 1978 and 1979 and a cutback in capital construction plans. Price increases, averaging 15 percent, were responsible for the entire increase in value (see appendix, table 14). Sharp price hikes for copper, nickel, and aluminum were partly to blame for China's cutback in the volume of nonferrous metal purchases. Imports of synthetic textile fibers dropped sharply, probably as a result of higher prices rather than of increases in domestic production. Although China has ordered several synthetic fiber plants, they will not be on line for several years.

On the other hand, cotton purchases reached nearly 600,000 tons despite higher prices. Price increases of 25 percent also did not discourage China's imports of chemical fertilizer, which were up about 15 percent in volume terms. Large boosts in the imported volume of cotton, fertilizer, and other supplies for light industry and agriculture, even in the face of sharp price increases, reflect Beijing's new commitment to those sectors and its corresponding deemphasis of heavy industry.

China: Import Value, Volume, and Price Trends by End Use [a]

Percent Change

	Value		Volume [b]		Prices [c]	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total	**56**	**39**	**51**	**21**	**3**	**15**
Foodstuffs	22	39	4	32	18	5
Industrial supplies	62	22	63	−1	NEGL	23
Capital goods	63	92	51	83	8	5
Consumer goods	175	182	148	169	11	8

[a] Preliminary estimate. The end use categories in the table differ somewhat from those found in tables 13-18. For a detailed description of the SITC groups included in each end use category, see *China: Real Trends in Trade With Non-Communist Countries Since 1970*, ER 77-10477, October 1977, table A-1, p. 26 (Unclassified).

[b] Obtained from Laspeyres Quantity Indexes.

[c] Obtained from Paasche Price Indexes.

blank page

Growing Tourist Industry

Since 1977, the tourist industry has become one of the most rapidly growing industries in China and is becoming a major source of foreign exchange. Between 1977 and 1979, the number of foreign visitors and the amount of foreign exchange earned have tripled. Over 80 percent of foreign visitors are of Chinese extraction. Overseas Chinese—foreign nationals of Chinese descent including those from Hong Kong and Macao—have the option of using a parallel system of accommodations that omits many of the services of the foreign tourist hotels. Those using the parallel system are not classified as foreign tourists. While most tourists are of Chinese extraction and use the parallel system, most of the foreign exchange earnings come from foreign tourist facilities.

The separate tourist facilities for non-Chinese tourists are severely overtaxed. To encourage further expansion of tourism, China is adding to and improving both the quantity and quality of tourist facilities and services. With planned improvements accomplished, the Chinese probably will be able to handle their goal of 1.5-2.0 million visitors, including overseas Chinese, in 1985.

Growth in Tourism To Slow

An unprecedented number of tourists converged on China last year. The Chinese reported 960,000 tourists last year, including overseas Chinese, and 1.1 million are expected during 1980. These numbers contrast sharply with the 4,000 tourists China allowed into the country in 1965. Visiting overseas Chinese made up 83 percent of the tourists in 1979. Visitors from Japan, the United States, Australia, and Thailand made up over three-fourths of the other foreign nationals.

Because of crowding in existing facilities, the growth in tourism will be constrained through 1985. Nevertheless, the number of non-Chinese foreign visitors is expected to rise, and visiting overseas Chinese will probably maintain a share of roughly 80 percent over the next five years.

Earnings From Tourism Up

Tourism is quickly becoming one of China's leading sources of foreign exchange. In 1980, for the first time the State Statistical Bureau's yearly communique included tourism statistics. Earnings in 1979 were reported as $450 million—up 54 percent over 1978. Tourist earnings also are becoming an important source of revenue for a few provinces and municipalities. Tianjin municipality near Beijing, for example, reportedly earned $3.5 million in 1979 while Guangzhou (Canton) reported a 14.5-percent increase over 1978 earnings. One source, after noting that Hong Kong, with fewer hotel beds than China, handled 16 times as many tourists in 1979 as China did, estimated that China could reap $1.5 billion a year from the tourist trade just by improving the hotel management system.

Nontourist Visitors

Although not counted as tourists, business travelers preempt tourist facilities, limiting the space available for tourists. As China follows a policy of decentralization, an increasing number of business personnel who in the past went mainly to the Guangzhou Trade Fair are now bypassing it and traveling to other areas. Although businessmen are now traveling more extensively in China, combining business and sightseeing, Chinese statistics still count them as business travelers.

Accommodations Inadequate

China's supply of hotel rooms has not kept pace with the recent influx of foreign visitors. Recognizing that tourist facilities were substandard and inadequate, the Chinese contacted hotel builders and managers in various parts of the world, and, in October 1979, the State Council approved the planned construction of 30 tourist hotels, some of which were already under construction. By late 1980 or early 1981, China should have increased its capacity by two-thirds if hotels are completed on schedule. Lu Xuzhang, director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, has stated that it will be 1982 before the shortage of hotel rooms eases.

At present, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, which are the only entry and exit points for tourists, are the principal bottlenecks in China's tourist trade. In 1979, Beijing was hard pressed to accommodate its 150,000 tourists, since over half the beds were not available for tourist use. Beijing has limited office and living space and many foreign businessmen rent hotel rooms on a permanent basis as both office and living quarters. Also, a number of rooms are reserved for official foreign visitors and delegations. Shanghai and Guangzhou face the same basic problems as Beijing, and Guangzhou has additional problems related to housing the semiannual trade fair visitors.

When the tourist trade began to accelerate, the Chinese were overwhelmed with proposals from Western corporations to construct large multistory hotels. Most of the projects for these hotels never moved beyond the negotiation stage because of the slowdown in construction after China entered a period of readjustment in early 1979. Since most of their hotels are below world standards, the Chinese feel they must build some big high-class hotels for the tourist trade. A few large hotels are being constructed or are in the planning stage—at Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. The main emphasis, however, has switched to the construction of more economical medium and small hotels, and the expansion and renovation of larger old hotels. The Chinese believe that medium and small hotels will bring quicker results at lower costs and require less land.

Beijing has been scheduled to receive more multistory hotels than any other city in China. The number of large hotels under construction or planned for Beijing should double the supply of beds by late 1981. The largest joint-venture hotel approved so far, the 26-story Palace Hotel, if completed on schedule, will increase the number of beds an additional 30 percent by 1982. Guangzhou, with twice the number of beds as Beijing and about one-third of the national total, will add about 40 percent more by 1982. Shanghai has limited facilities, and as far as is known, it has only one hotel (600 rooms) under construction.

Additional rooms are being added in other Chinese cities through the construction of medium and small hotels. One of the first small-hotel agreements signed by the Chinese called for an Australian firm to construct eight hotels that would be financed with Australian loans. Each two-story prefabricated hotel of 110 rooms would contain furnishings supplied by the Australian company. Two of these hotels opened in Nanjing in February 1980, nine months after construction began. Suzhou, Wuxi, and Zhenjiang in Jiangsu Province, Shenchen in Guangdong Province, and Guilin in Guangxi Autonomous Region were chosen as sites for the other Australian-built hotels.

Transport Facilities Generally Adequate

International carriers have readily handled the great increase in tourist traffic to China and would like to see further increases. Internal logistical problems in accommodating the foreign tourists have caused China to use a quota system to control the number of tourists a carrier can bring into the country. Tour group itineraries, hotel accommodations, and transportation schedules must be approved well in advance. Some individual travel arrangements can be made with China's International Travel Service, but this is the exception rather than the norm.

China has had little trouble supplying tourists with long-distance city-to-city travel. Air service—both scheduled and chartered—has been extended to include the major tourist centers; other routes and additional flights are being added as needed. Major Chinese airports have been rebuilt or upgraded in the past few years and are fairly capable of handling the increase in the tourist trade. The railroads also should not have major problems in moving visitors between cities. Touring via cruise ships is especially welcomed by China, since cruise ships provide onboard sleeping and eating accommodations and are easily managed at major Chinese ports.

Since local transport facilities for tourists were not in great demand in past years, the short-distance travel facilities are inadequate to handle the large influx of tourists. Travel services within Chinese cities and to outlying tourist attractions are substandard, in most cases, but China is working at improving tourist transportation. A number of cities have reported the purchase of new buses, trolleys, and taxis and have contracts to purchase additional vehicles. In the past year, China bought at least 600 minibuses from Japan and signed a contract to purchase 900 Soviet taxis—some

of which have already been delivered. It is unclear, however, what percent of the new vehicles will be used for the tourist trade.

Tours and Sites

For the next few years, the main emphasis of the Chinese tourist trade will still be on group tours. Although China has opened 122 cities and areas to foreign visitors, tourists can usually only visit these sites with an official group tour. Guangzhou is the only place tourists can visit individually. Package tours of two to three weeks are generally arranged according to the tourist's interest or profession. Most tour packages are fairly standardized and include a visit to cities of historical or scenic interest, such as Beijing, Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou, and Xian.

China is also developing resort areas. Last year, the Chinese opened the famous Beidaihe summer resort on the Bo Hai to foreigners and provided them with air service from Beijing to Beidaihe. Another summer resort is under development on Lushan Mountain in Jiangxi Province. Other tourist centers for specialized activies such as skiing, yachting, hunting, and mountain climbing are being considered.

Stressing Tourism

The Chinese view tourism as a developing industry that can provide quick results and handsome profits. It is a labor-intensive industry that can absorb large numbers of unskilled and semiskilled laborers without large investments. The Chinese are aware of tourism's capability to increase foreign exchange earnings and thereby accelerate the four modernizations program.

The Chinese have acknowledged that many problems must be overcome if China is to handle a rapid expansion of the tourist industry. The Chinese lack an adequate network of restaurants, shops, recreational facilities, and service personnel. To overcome the shortages of experienced personnel, the Shanghai Institute of Tourism was established to provide a two-year program in hotel and restaurant management. Tourist schools and courses have been opened in other cities to train waiters, chefs, and other service personnel. Another problem is the availability of guides and interpreters. Tour guides and interpreters who speak English, Japanese, and French are in short supply, and for some other languages there are none. Service personnel such as waiters, taxi drivers, and salespeople also are having difficulty communicating with the tourists.

Even with foreign help, it will take time for China to fully develop its tourist industry to a level that will please most of the world's tourists. With each new service or product, another network must be developed and additional personnel must be trained, but each new service or product provides the Chinese with new job openings and additional revenues.

blank page

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

China: Exports and Imports

Million US $

	I	II	III	IV	YEAR
Exports f.o.b.					
1970	504.1	482.1	472.1	697.3	2,155.9
1971	560.3	548.4	576.1	848.7	2,533.5
1972	728.2	757.7	787.9	946.7	3,220.6
1973	935.5	1,181.6	1,392.1	1,590.4	5,099.4
1974	1,497.1	1,726.0	1,618.4	1,891.2	6,732.4
1975	1,556.6	1,704.5	1,744.2	2,126.2	7,131.4
1976	1,784.4	1,592.6	1,731.7	2,153.0	7,261.8
1977	1,906.6	1,847.9	1,928.8	2,424.5	8,108.0
1978	2,158.5	2,312.8	2,545.7	3,058.1	10,075.2
1979	2,753.5	3,146.2	3,456.8	4,318.0	13,674.1
1980	4,179.0	4,810.9			
Imports f.o.b.					
1970	494.2	590.6	496.4	463.0	2,044.2
1971	455.6	525.0	572.0	590.5	2,143.0
1972	564.0	598.5	555.5	866.7	2,584.1
1973	889.0	1,051.7	1,236.7	1,449.5	4,626.9
1974	1,547.4	1,705.7	1,878.4	1,676.9	6,808.2
1975	1,667.3	1,642.3	1,774.6	1,744.0	6,826.2
1976	1,853.0	1,625.7	1,159.1	930.0	5,567.9
1977	1,233.0	1,407.9	1,904.9	2,052.4	6,598.1
1978	1,888.9	2,393.4	2,534.6	3,487.0	10,304.0
1979	3,475.6	3,495.8	3,371.1	4,002.8	14,345.3
1980	4,089.2	4,257.2			
Imports c.i.f.					
1970	536.0	638.4	536.9	500.4	2,211.8
1971	491.7	567.6	616.8	636.9	2,312.8
1972	610.1	648.8	601.3	939.3	2,799.1
1973	965.2	1,142.5	1,343.9	1,572.8	5,024.3
1974	1,683.9	1,848.9	2,036.4	1,807.7	7,376.8
1975	1,801.0	1,781.9	1,920.0	1,894.8	7,395.6
1976	2,002.9	1,768.6	1,253.1	998.0	6,022.5
1977	1,324.1	1,519.8	2,056.4	2,220.4	7,120.7
1978	2,054.1	2,593.6	2,747.8	3,776.3	11,171.9
1979	3,773.2	3,802.4	3,672.7	4,337.6	15,586.0
1980	4,428.9	4,585.1			

TABLE 2

CHINA: EXPORTS, FOB, BY AREA AND COUNTRY 1/

Million US $

DESTINATION	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
WORLD	2,312.8	2,545.7	3,058.1	2,753.5	3,146.2	3,456.8	4,318.0	4,179.0	4,810.9	8,108.0	10,075.2	13,674.1
NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	1,983.0	2,151.5	2,578.5	2,429.8	2,789.1	3,063.7	3,739.2	3,708.2	4,274.7	6,754.2	8,512.6	12,021.5
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	912.1	921.1	1,114.1	1,149.2	1,297.5	1,499.3	1,696.1	1,769.3	2,029.8	2,939.3	3,776.1	5,642.0
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	494.5	522.9	638.2	598.7	717.1	830.3	847.1	899.0	1,125.2	1,631.1	2,107.1	2,993.2
Australia	32.0	31.5	40.5	50.1	38.6	39.7	37.9	75.7	51.0	124.2	139.5	166.3
Japan	457.9	486.8	591.2	543.4	671.6	780.3	798.0	812.1	1,064.6	1,485.7	1,947.5	2,793.3
NORTH AMERICA	112.3	102.1	97.6	136.0	179.8	208.7	212.5	239.9	288.8	280.4	406.5	737.0
Canada	26.1	21.1	19.9	34.7	35.3	42.2	30.6	35.5	39.0	77.3	82.8	142.8
United States	86.2	81.0	77.7	101.3	144.5	166.5	181.8	204.4	249.8	203.1	323.6	594.2
WESTERN EUROPE	305.3	296.1	378.2	414.5	400.5	460.2	636.5	630.4	615.8	1,027.8	1,262.5	1,911.8
Belgium	9.7	8.7	10.6	12.4	13.5	15.0	26.0	32.5	40.3	35.1	39.1	67.0
France	55.9	44.3	56.2	60.6	60.4	69.0	94.3	94.2	107.4	168.6	196.3	284.3
West Germany	79.9	77.7	89.7	92.4	102.3	115.7	153.7	168.6	159.3	250.4	318.7	464.2
Italy	35.4	35.9	69.6	58.4	69.0	79.3	137.6	95.6	84.1	141.6	174.1	344.3
Netherlands	25.2	28.7	28.0	26.9	32.8	34.3	42.0	43.2	47.2	82.3	109.1	136.0
Spain	15.1	12.0	19.5	27.2	22.6	30.8	34.7	26.3	25.6	36.2	59.4	115.3
Sweden	9.9	12.1	14.8	15.7	14.8	17.0	20.9	24.9	21.0	50.7	48.4	68.4
Switzerland	10.3	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.0	11.7	14.9	15.1	15.4	34.0	43.5	47.5
United Kingdom	41.7	45.4	55.0	77.4	49.7	57.6	70.3	84.8	66.7	159.4	185.7	255.0
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1,070.9	1,230.5	1,464.4	1,280.6	1,491.6	1,564.5	2,043.2	1,938.9	2,244.8	3,814.8	4,736.5	6,379.5
SOUTHEAST ASIA	731.0	839.8	991.1	847.3	981.6	1,079.6	1,358.1	1,255.8	1,464.6	2,517.7	3,214.5	4,266.5
Hong Kong	526.8	580.3	678.9	597.0	693.3	770.5	960.0	895.1	1,054.9	1,735.4	2,249.4	3,020.8
Indonesia	33.0	20.6	43.0	20.4	33.3	37.3	34.3 *	40.9	47.0	146.2	116.2	125.3
Malaysia	46.1	60.2	65.6	49.2	43.8	46.3	72.6	60.8 *	69.8	133.8	210.6	212.0
Philippines	25.4	28.7	35.7	23.0	27.2	18.1	52.8	27.9 *	28.5	79.1	112.2	121.1
Singapore	66.4	90.8	93.0	85.5	98.1	101.9	106.1 *	102.8	118.1	261.8	325.8	391.6
Thailand	10.5	32.9	31.7	41.2	44.7	63.2	81.4 *	78.9	90.5	64.0	85.1	230.4
SOUTH ASIA	29.7	41.3	51.5	55.6	77.3	34.8	64.6	71.2	80.8	107.1	147.7	232.3
Bangladesh	6.3	13.9	13.8	12.1	20.9	14.9 *	18.6	18.1	20.8	21.4	42.5	66.5
Pakistan	21.0	20.2	22.7	19.7	31.8	7.8	26.2	33.4	41.5	51.7	79.4	85.5
Sri Lanka	1.3	4.2	11.5	20.5	20.9	7.9	14.4	14.7	12.7	29.6	17.0	63.6
MIDDLE EAST	130.9	150.6	176.6	160.8	179.3	188.6	235.3	227.9	261.5	606.4	583.2	763.9
Iraq	13.8	15.1	18.2 *	16.8	19.1	21.0	26.3	25.4	29.2	82.2	59.9	83.1
Kuwait	21.8	21.4	25.2	23.0	27.2 *	29.9	37.4	36.3	41.6	123.7	91.5	117.6
Saudi Arabia	20.8	22.9	27.4 *	25.2	28.9	31.7	39.6	38.4	44.1	31.3	90.3	125.3
Syria	7.3	19.0	13.2	10.0	14.0	5.9 *	7.3	7.1	8.2	43.5	47.4	37.3
United Arab Emirates	16.3	17.7	24.8	25.0	22.2	25.0 *	31.1	30.2	34.7	78.9	73.8	103.3

TABLE 2

--CONTINUED

CHINA: EXPORTS, FOB, BY AREA AND COUNTRY 1/

Million US $

DESTINATION	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
NORTH AFRICA	37.9	42.0	49.8	39.7	41.5	40.6	55.6	56.7*	68.1	145.2	166.4	177.3
Egypt	12.0	13.2	15.8	6.0	6.8	7.6	9.5*	9.2	10.6	45.3	52.0	29.9
Libya	11.7	12.9	15.4*	14.2	16.2	17.8	22.3	21.6	24.7	47.4	50.7	70.3
SUB-SAHARA AFRICA	110.8	128.5	159.9	140.0	155.7	169.9	210.9	211.7*	237.6	371.5	506.9	676.3
Nigeria	35.1	38.5	46.3*	42.6	48.6	53.5	66.8	64.7	74.4	133.5	152.4	211.5
Sudan	11.3	12.5	15.0*	13.8	15.7	17.3	21.6	20.9	24.0	26.9	49.3	68.4
Tanzania	5.5*	6.0	7.2	6.7	7.6	8.4	10.5	10.1	11.7	18.8	23.9	33.1
Zambia	1.8	2.0	2.3	.4	1.9*	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	8.5	7.7	6.9
LATIN AMERICA	30.5	28.3	35.4	37.1	56.3	51.0	118.7	115.6	132.3	67.0	117.8	263.1
Argentina	.4	.6	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.5*	5.7	5.5	6.3	.8	2.4	11.4
Brazil	.1	.1	4.2	4.1	13.3	7.2	61.3*	59.4	68.2	.4	4.3	85.9
Chile	3.5	2.4	3.0	4.5	6.5	5.5	7.5*	7.2	8.3	9.2	10.7	23.9
Mexico	8.8	6.6	6.7	7.9	9.0	10.0	12.5*	12.1	13.9	8.2	26.8	39.5
Peru	2.3	2.5	3.0*	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.9	1.0	10.0	13.9
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	329.8	394.2	479.6	323.7	357.1	393.1	578.8	470.8	536.2	1,353.8	1,562.6	1,652.6
USSR	31.7	64.3	93.5	43.0	35.9	40.4	121.4	49.1	47.6	177.8	257.3	240.7
EASTERN EUROPE	223.7	247.9	287.9	201.0	230.7	257.9	338.9	306.8	356.8	706.2	981.8	1,028.4
Czechoslovakia	31.3	34.4	41.3	23.5	26.7	29.7	37.1*	36.0	41.3	89.1	136.0	117.0
East Germany	31.7	34.9	41.9	38.2	43.4	48.2	60.3*	58.4	67.1	110.0	138.0	190.0
Hungary	14.7	22.6	18.3	6.3	11.7	14.0	21.2	12.4	11.2	35.7	65.8	53.2
Poland	18.6	23.1	31.6	14.4	19.3	24.6	46.5	27.2	37.0	54.4	91.3	104.8
Romania	95.6	105.2	126.1	95.7	108.7	120.8	151.1*	146.4	168.1	273.2	415.3	476.4
Yugoslavia	15.0	20.1	19.7	15.0	12.0	10.7	10.3	14.4*	18.3	35.9	70.2	48.0
OTHER 2/	74.4	81.9	98.2	79.7	90.5	94.7	118.4*	114.8	131.8	469.8	323.5	383.5
PERCENT OF ESTIMATE OBTAINED FROM TRADE PARTNER DATA: 3/												
WORLD	97.41	97.40	97.41	89.91	89.92	88.76	86.76	70.54	67.48	98.78	97.41	88.63
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.93	99.93	99.02	100.00	100.00	99.98
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	94.53	94.76	94.71	78.44	78.86	75.30	72.21	55.53	50.27	97.41	94.61	75.78
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	99.58	99.60	99.61	99.48	99.46	99.46	99.54	21.91	20.14	100.00	99.61	99.48

1/ Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive: only major trade partners are presented. Country data for all quarters to the right of an asterisk are extrapolated and are subject to change.

2/ Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolian Republic, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam.

3/ Includes quarterly data that have been interpolated from annual trade partner data.

TABLE 3

CHINA: IMPORTS, FOB, BY AREA AND COUNTRY 1/

Million US $

PROVENANCE	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
WORLD	2,393.4	2,534.6	3,487.0	3,475.6	3,495.8	3,371.1	4,002.8	4,089.2	4,257.2	6,598.1	10,304.0	14,345.3
NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	2,066.8	2,176.9	2,924.7	3,057.3	3,101.0	2,953.1	3,425.7	3,579.9	3,765.0	5,531.3	8,766.9	12,537.1
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1,677.7	1,819.3	2,439.8	2,455.8	2,573.6	2,387.3	2,750.8	2,782.6	2,922.8	4,166.0	7,268.0	10,167.6
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	902.7	896.2	1,165.7	1,155.4	1,219.7	958.6	1,205.5	1,132.0	1,406.9	2,453.5	3,622.5	4,539.1
Australia	134.0	107.3	91.1	130.9	166.1	191.6	287.4	226.7 *	184.8	461.0	483.5	776.1
Japan	754.2	773.4	1,048.7	1,000.7	1,035.6	755.6	881.6	859.9	1,199.2	1,954.9	3,073.9	3,673.5
NORTH AMERICA	243.6	380.3	506.9	523.3	454.2	517.9	735.1	896.5	966.4	517.8	1,306.7	2,230.5
Canada	124.5	138.4	100.8	128.0	139.8	141.3	97.6	121.7	252.2	346.5	442.1	506.7
United States	119.1	241.9	406.1	395.3	314.4	376.6	637.5	774.8	714.2	171.3	864.6	1,723.8
WESTERN EUROPE	531.4	542.8	767.2	777.2	899.7	910.8	810.2	754.1	549.6	1,194.7	2,338.8	3,398.0
Belgium	45.9	44.7	76.0	53.9	44.9	13.2	17.4	16.3 *	23.2	48.0	205.4	129.4
France	47.0	49.5	71.8	97.7	72.4	85.1	84.0	54.2	66.5	95.3	199.2	339.2
West Germany	227.3	223.6	293.6	322.0	389.2	410.1	371.2	420.8	185.5	500.7	995.2	1,492.5
Italy	42.5	40.9	66.2	65.2	87.7	63.6	61.8	38.7	52.0	88.9	188.4	278.3
Netherlands	18.9	25.5	70.8	59.2	37.3	26.8	36.1	20.2	25.5	52.5	135.0	159.4
Spain	16.6	13.3	25.4	34.1	42.1	30.2	21.4	5.6	10.5	21.3	66.3	127.8
Sweden	14.1	23.4	36.7	26.9	27.7	26.8	32.1	22.1	6.8	45.3	83.7	113.5
Switzerland	19.1	22.8	28.4	24.8	23.4	27.5	43.2	32.6	27.6	56.9	94.6	118.9
United Kingdom	44.8	42.7	57.4	53.9	131.5	177.6	90.0	118.8	93.5	108.9	175.6	453.0
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	389.0	357.6	484.9	601.4	527.4	565.7	674.9	797.3	842.1	1,365.3	1,498.9	2,369.4
SOUTHEAST ASIA	93.0	79.2	136.2	173.6	181.0	234.6	312.3	340.1	428.8	441.7	366.6	901.4
Hong Kong	16.4	14.3	20.0	44.2	77.5	94.6	165.9	195.1	278.8	44.4	62.9	382.2
Indonesia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Malaysia	13.4	25.9	52.5	61.0	19.4	57.2	44.3 *	39.2 *	40.8	119.9	110.3	181.9
Philippines	28.6	9.1	3.7	4.8	15.6	20.5	10.2	9.8 *	9.3	109.1	47.4	51.2
Singapore	12.4	14.2	22.0	33.0	45.8	36.8	54.1 *	55.3	57.6	59.4	57.9	169.8
Thailand	20.1	10.7	16.2	21.1	12.9	16.2	26.9 *	27.5	28.6	102.0	56.3	77.0
SOUTH ASIA	25.0	23.7	32.9	25.8	15.6	39.4	28.6	112.4	54.2	83.3	102.1	109.5
Bangladesh	2.1	2.4	14.4	7.6	3.6	3.2 *	4.4	4.5	4.7	15.3	24.4	18.9
Pakistan	10.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.5	94.5	32.7	17.3	30.7	11.8
Sri Lanka	8.6	13.2	9.1	9.0	3.7	27.2	15.1	6.5	9.6	47.4	31.0	55.0
MIDDLE EAST	42.8	28.1	46.1	68.6	34.6	31.4	45.7	47.0	48.9	200.6	160.1	180.2
Iraq	7.0	7.5	10.4 *	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.3	12.6	13.1	20.0	30.6	44.2
Kuwait	10.1	.0	10.1	6.2	.1 *	.1	.1	.1	.1	39.9	22.8	6.5
Saudi Arabia	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Syria	10.1	1.1	2.5	25.7	.6	.0 *	10.0	10.2	10.7	55.2	33.2	36.3
United Arab Emirates	.0	.0	.0 *	.0	.0	.0 *	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

TABLE 3

--CONTINUED

CHINA: IMPORTS, FOB, BY AREA AND COUNTRY 1/

Million US $

PROVENANCE	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
NORTH AFRICA	26.5	29.5	40.1	25.1	23.8	18.8	22.9	24.6*	26.8	73.7	117.0	90.7
Egypt	15.0	16.0	22.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.8*	9.0	9.4	34.1	64.8	31.2
Libya	.4	.4	.6*	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.8	2.6
SUB-SAHARA AFRICA	44.5	45.6	67.7	65.0	72.0	66.0	78.3	81.7*	84.2	178.1	193.2	281.3
Nigeria	2.8	3.0	4.1*	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	11.7	12.1	17.5
Sudan	7.0	7.4	10.2*	10.5	10.6	10.2	12.1	12.4	12.9	56.3	30.0	43.4
Tanzania	7.2*	7.7	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.6	12.6	12.9	13.4	20.7	31.3	45.1
Zambia	5.9	6.3	8.6	8.5	11.4*	11.0	13.1	13.4	13.9	29.0	25.4	44.0
LATIN AMERICA	157.2	151.4	162.0	243.4	200.4	175.5	187.1*	191.4	199.2	387.9	559.9	806.4
Argentina	16.8	28.6	15.1	112.6	47.7	15.7*	25.5	26.1	27.1	87.1	61.6	201.5
Brazil	30.0	31.9	43.8	24.8	28.9	43.3	21.3*	21.8	22.7	162.7	129.2	118.3
Chile	6.5	13.6	.0	11.6	28.8	24.8	31.3*	32.1	33.4	19.4	29.7	96.6
Mexico	28.8	30.7	42.1	30.7	31.5	30.6	36.5*	37.4	38.9	33.2	124.1	129.3
Peru	8.3	8.9	12.2*	12.6	12.7	12.2	14.5	14.8	15.4	35.7	35.9	52.0
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	326.6	357.7	562.3	418.4	394.8	418.0	577.0	509.3	492.2	1,066.8	1,537.1	1,808.3
USSR	31.0	51.0	118.0	69.6	25.2	44.2	129.1	77.0	44.6	161.8	242.2	268.1
EASTERN EUROPE	219.7	226.0	333.4	259.0	277.5	284.4	341.0	323.0	333.9	649.1	968.1	1,162.0
Czechoslovakia	29.3	31.2	42.8	27.8	28.5	27.7	33.1*	33.8	35.2	73.4	126.2	117.0
East Germany	42.3	45.0	61.7	45.1	46.3	44.9	53.7*	54.9	57.2	115.0	182.0	190.0
Hungary	10.0	12.6	30.0	3.9	12.9	19.2	31.9	9.8	11.7	32.0	57.5	67.9
Poland	22.8	24.2	33.3	34.7	30.3	38.7	44.4	35.4	23.0	60.7	98.0	148.1
Romania	87.0	92.5	127.0	126.2	129.6	125.8	150.3*	153.8	160.1	239.2	374.4	532.0
Yugoslavia	4.4	5.7	18.1	5.7	13.8	12.5	9.0	16.1*	26.7	48.0	34.7	41.0
OTHER 2/	75.9	80.7	110.9	89.7	92.1	89.5	106.9*	109.3	113.8	255.9	326.8	378.2
PERCENT OF ESTIMATE OBTAINED FROM TRADE PARTNER DATA: 3/												
WORLD	98.47	98.45	98.45	94.91	94.92	94.57	94.26	80.02	76.95	99.33	98.45	94.65
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.62	100.00	100.00	100.00
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	90.74	89.20	89.03	70.77	66.49	67.84	66.13	44.04	38.68	96.75	89.51	67.80
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	99.79	99.80	99.82	99.76	99.75	99.76	99.79	27.17	19.74	100.00	99.81	99.77

1/ Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive: only major trade partners are presented. Country data for all quarters to the right of an asterisk are extrapolated and are subject to change.

2/ Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolian Republic, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam.

3/ Includes quarterly data that have been interpolated from annual trade partner data.

TABLE 4

CHINA: TRADE BALANCES, FOB, BY AREA AND COUNTRY 1/

Million US $

WITH	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
WORLD	-80.6	11.0	-428.9	-722.2	-349.6	85.7	315.2	89.8	553.7	1,509.8	-228.8	-671.2
NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	-83.8	-25.4	-346.3	-627.5	-311.9	110.7	313.5	128.3	509.7	1,222.8	-254.3	-515.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	-765.7	-898.3	-1325.7	-1,306.6	-1276.2	-888.1	-1054.7	-1,013.3	-893.0	-1,226.7	-3,491.9	-4,525.6
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	-408.2	-373.3	-527.5	-556.6	-502.6	-128.3	-358.4	-233.0	-281.7	-822.4	-1,515.3	-1,545.9
Australia	-102.1	-75.8	-50.6	-80.8	-127.4	-152.0	-249.6	-151.0	-133.8	-336.8	-344.0	-609.8
Japan	-296.3	-286.6	-457.5	-457.3	-364.0	24.7	-83.6	-47.8	-134.6	-469.2	-1,126.4	-880.2
NORTH AMERICA	-131.3	-278.2	-409.3	-387.3	-274.4	-309.2	-522.6	-656.6	-677.6	-237.4	-900.2	-1,493.5
Canada	-98.4	-117.3	-80.9	-93.3	-104.5	-99.1	-67.0	-86.2	-213.2	-269.2	-359.3	-363.9
United States	-32.9	-160.9	-328.4	-294.0	-169.9	-210.1	-455.7	-570.4	-464.4	31.8	-541.0	-1,129.6
WESTERN EUROPE	-226.1	-246.8	-388.9	-362.7	-499.2	-450.6	-173.7	-123.7	66.3	-166.9	-1,076.3	-1,486.2
Belgium	-36.2	-36.0	-65.4	-41.5	-31.4	1.8	8.6	16.2	17.1	-12.9	-166.3	-62.4
France	8.9	-5.2	-15.6	-37.1	-12.0	-16.1	10.3	40.0	40.9	73.3	-2.9	-54.9
West Germany	-147.4	-145.9	-203.9	-229.6	-286.9	-294.4	-217.5	-252.2	-26.2	-250.3	-676.5	-1,028.3
Italy	-7.1	-5.0	3.4	-6.8	-18.7	15.7	75.8	56.9	32.1	52.7	-14.3	66.0
Netherlands	6.3	3.2	-42.8	-32.3	-4.5	7.5	5.9	23.0	21.7	29.8	-25.9	-23.4
Spain	-1.5	-1.3	-5.9	-6.9	-19.5	.6	13.4	20.7	15.1	14.9	-6.9	-12.4
Sweden	-4.2	-11.3	-21.9	-11.2	-12.9	-9.8	-11.2	2.8	14.2	5.4	-35.3	-45.1
Switzerland	-8.8	-11.8	-17.0	-13.8	-13.4	-15.8	-28.3	-17.5	-12.2	-22.9	-51.1	-71.4
United Kingdom	-3.1	2.7	-2.4	23.5	-81.8	-120.0	-19.7	-34.0	-26.8	50.5	10.1	-198.0
LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	681.9	872.9	979.4	679.2	964.2	998.8	1,368.3	1,141.6	1,402.7	2,449.5	3,237.6	4,010.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA	638.0	760.6	854.9	673.7	800.6	845.0	1,045.8	915.6	1,035.7	2,076.0	2,847.9	3,365.1
Hong Kong	510.5	566.0	658.9	552.8	615.8	675.9	794.1	700.0	776.2	1,691.0	2,186.5	2,638.6
Indonesia	33.0	20.6	43.0	20.4	33.3	37.3	34.3	40.9	47.0	146.2	116.2	125.3
Malaysia	32.6	34.3	13.1	-11.8	24.4	-10.9	28.3	21.6	29.0	13.9	100.2	30.1
Philippines	-3.2	19.6	32.0	18.2	11.6	-2.4	42.6	18.1	19.2	-30.0	64.8	70.0
Singapore	54.0	76.6	71.0	52.5	52.3	65.1	52.0	47.5	60.5	202.4	267.9	221.8
Thailand	-9.6	22.2	15.5	20.1	31.8	47.0	54.5	51.4	61.9	-38.1	28.8	153.4
SOUTH ASIA	4.7	17.6	18.7	29.8	61.7	-4.7	36.0	-41.2	26.6	23.7	45.6	122.9
Bangladesh	4.2	11.5	-.7	4.5	17.2	11.8	14.2	13.5	16.0	6.1	18.1	47.7
Pakistan	10.6	16.1	19.0	16.3	29.3	4.3	23.8	-61.1	8.8	34.4	48.7	73.7
Sri Lanka	-7.2	-9.1	2.3	11.5	17.2	-19.3	-.7	8.1	3.0	-17.8	-14.0	8.7
MIDDLE EAST	88.2	122.5	130.5	92.2	144.7	157.2	189.7	180.9	212.7	405.8	423.2	583.7
Iraq	6.8	7.6	7.8	6.1	8.3	10.6	14.0	12.8	16.1	62.2	29.3	38.9
Kuwait	11.7	21.4	15.1	16.8	27.1	29.8	37.3	36.2	41.5	83.8	68.7	111.1
Saudi Arabia	20.8	22.9	27.4	25.2	28.9	31.7	39.6	38.4	44.1	31.3	90.3	125.3
Syria	-2.8	17.9	10.7	-15.7	13.4	5.8	-2.7	-3.1	-2.5	-11.7	14.2	1.0
United Arab Emirates	16.3	17.7	24.8	25.0	22.2	25.0	31.1	30.2	34.7	78.9	73.8	103.3

TABLE 4

--CONTINUED

CHINA: TRADE BALANCES, FOB, BY AREA AND COUNTRY 1/

Million US $

WITH	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
NORTH AFRICA	11.4	12.4	9.7	14.6	17.7	21.8	32.6	32.1	41.3	71.5	49.4	86.6
Egypt	-3.1	-2.8	-6.2	-1.4	-.8	.2	.7	.2	1.2	11.1	-12.8	-1.3
Libya	11.3	12.5	14.8	13.6	15.6	17.2	21.6	20.9	23.9	46.2	48.9	67.7
SUB-SAHARA AFRICA	66.3	82.9	92.2	75.0	83.7	103.9	132.6	130.0	153.4	193.5	313.7	395.1
Nigeria	32.3	35.5	42.2	38.4	44.3	49.4	61.9	59.7	69.2	121.8	140.3	194.0
Sudan	4.4	5.1	4.8	3.3	5.2	7.1	9.5	8.6	11.2	-29.4	19.3	25.0
Tanzania	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-4.3	-3.4	-2.2	-2.1	-2.7	-1.7	-1.9	-7.4	-12.0
Zambia	-4.1	-4.3	-6.3	-8.1	-9.6	-9.0	-10.5	-10.9	-11.1	-20.5	-17.6	-37.2
LATIN AMERICA	-126.7	-123.1	-126.6	-206.3	-144.2	-124.5	-68.3	-75.8	-67.0	-320.9	-442.1	-543.3
Argentina	-16.4	-28.0	-14.1	-111.5	-45.6	-13.2	-19.8	-20.5	-20.8	-86.3	-59.2	-190.1
Brazil	-30.0	-31.9	-39.6	-20.7	-15.7	-36.1	40.0	37.7	45.6	-162.2	-124.9	-32.4
Chile	-2.9	-11.2	3.0	-7.1	-22.4	-19.3	-23.9	-24.8	-25.1	-10.2	-19.0	-72.7
Mexico	-20.0	-24.1	-35.4	-22.8	-22.5	-20.6	-24.0	-25.3	-25.0	-25.0	-97.3	-89.8
Peru	-6.0	-6.3	-9.1	-9.8	-9.5	-8.7	-10.1	-10.5	-10.5	-34.7	-25.9	-38.0
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	3.2	36.4	-82.6	-94.7	-37.7	-25.0	1.7	-38.5	44.0	287.0	25.5	-155.6
USSR	.7	13.3	-24.5	-26.6	10.7	-3.8	-7.7	-27.9	3.0	16.0	15.1	-27.4
EASTERN EUROPE	4.0	21.9	-45.4	-58.0	-46.8	-26.4	-2.1	-16.1	22.9	57.1	13.7	-133.6
Czechoslovakia	2.0	3.3	-1.5	-4.3	-1.8	2.0	4.1	2.1	6.1	15.7	9.8	.0
East Germany	-10.6	-10.1	-19.8	-6.9	-2.9	3.3	6.6	3.5	9.9	-5.0	-44.0	.0
Hungary	4.7	10.0	-11.7	2.4	-1.2	-5.2	-10.7	2.6	-.5	3.7	8.3	-14.7
Poland	-4.2	-1.1	-1.7	-20.3	-11.0	-14.1	2.1	-8.3	13.9	-6.3	-6.7	-43.3
Romania	8.6	12.7	-1.0	-30.5	-20.9	-5.0	.8	-7.4	8.0	34.0	40.9	-55.6
Yugoslavia	10.6	14.3	1.6	9.3	-1.8	-1.7	1.3	-1.7	-8.3	-12.2	35.5	7.1
OTHER 2/	-1.5	1.2	-12.7	-10.0	-1.6	5.3	11.6	5.5	18.0	213.9	-3.3	5.3

1/ Country listings for any given area are not exhaustive: only major trade partners are presented. Country data for all quarters to the right of an asterisk are extrapolated and are subject to change.

2/ Kampuchea, Cuba, Mongolian Republic, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam.

TABLE 5

CHINA: EXPORTS TO JAPAN 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
Total Exports	457.9	486.7	591.3	543.4	671.7	780.2	795.5	812.1	1,064.6	1,485.7	1,947.5	2,790.7
Foodstuffs	97.7	108.6	166.2	150.8	138.7	147.1	184.2	142.1	146.2	347.1	458.2	620.8
Meat	3.2	3.4	8.7	4.5	6.2	9.1	10.0	6.2	7.4	12.8	19.5	29.9
Fish	33.1	32.6	45.8	37.5	40.7	47.5	38.6	37.4	33.2	55.5	123.0	164.3
Dairy Goods	4.6	6.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.5	5.5	13.4	18.7	18.2
Fruits & Vegetables	12.8	17.1	50.4	26.5	18.1	13.1	46.8	19.5	13.5	87.9	92.6	104.5
Coffee, Tea, Spices	2.2	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.0	3.2	5.4	4.9	5.2	10.1	9.9	15.1
Oil Seeds	4.9	8.0	18.4	37.9	22.3	25.8	24.5	21.2	27.7	45.7	41.4	110.5
Prepared Foodstuffs	11.4	10.9	14.6	14.8	15.0	16.2	19.2	20.7	16.8	47.1	52.6	65.2
Crude Minerals & Metals	181.9	224.1	250.8	202.2	241.9	381.3	379.7	458.4	586.3	698.2	830.9	1,205.1
Natural Steatite	7.3	12.2	12.8	13.4	13.6	16.3	20.2	23.6	25.9	33.0	39.3	63.6
Coal	5.7	9.3	15.2	12.5	13.1	19.3	20.5	17.7	23.9	19.1	35.1	65.3
Crude Petroleum	164.7	191.8	211.2	163.0	197.6	308.0	281.9	355.7	440.2	629.1	726.1	950.5
Petroleum Products	3.0	8.8	7.8	8.6	14.7	30.6	50.8	53.2	87.6	9.5	21.6	104.6
Chemicals	10.6	12.2	16.0	17.5	24.4	30.7	37.1	22.7	52.1	45.8	52.1	109.7
Inorganic Chemicals	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.8	3.2	7.6	4.6	5.8	10.4
Organic Chemicals	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	6.9	14.4	16.3	7.2	19.9	6.7	10.9	40.8
Essential Oils	.3	.7	.6	1.0	.9	1.8	1.6	.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	5.2
Pyrotechnics	.9	.9	1.9	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.2	5.4	6.0	6.2	14.2
Rosin & Reisin	4.3	4.2	6.1	5.6	8.0	5.3	7.9	5.9	11.5	21.1	19.9	26.9
Crude Materials	18.3	14.3	14.2	24.4	33.1	23.1	26.8	26.7	36.5	47.4	62.4	107.4
Raw Hides & Skins	.9	1.0	.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.2	7.2
Furskins & Products	5.1	6.9	5.8	5.6	8.7	7.5	8.5	3.2	4.5	17.4	21.8	30.3
Wood	3.8	4.5	3.3	4.7	6.0	9.0	7.8	6.8	10.8	9.1	14.1	27.5
Textiles	130.5	107.8	123.1	124.2	209.4	171.6	136.4	131.0	207.0	290.2	471.3	641.5
Silk, Raw & Cocoons	53.2	18.8	31.1	30.9	77.9	30.4	9.8	14.3	55.6	85.2	143.1	149.1
Silk Products	16.4	19.8	21.8	17.3	28.9	26.1	22.2	20.0	20.5	56.2	81.0	94.4
Cotton Fabrics	20.4	20.8	22.0	24.9	29.3	22.5	22.2	20.4	24.6	28.5	74.5	98.9
Rugs & Carpets	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.0	7.8	9.0	9.2	5.9	11.3	11.3	16.4	31.1
Clothing	15.1	24.1	21.4	26.0	33.6	53.4	42.7	44.5	53.0	55.5	78.4	155.7
Other Textile Art	8.3	11.1	10.3	9.4	13.1	13.8	16.3	10.7	20.5	21.8	36.2	52.7
Other Manufactured	18.9	19.7	21.0	24.4	24.2	26.3	31.4	31.4	36.5	57.0	72.5	106.3
Footwear	.9	.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	8.0
Base Metals	1.5	1.7	2.0	4.1	4.0	4.5	2.7	2.3	3.6	4.4	7.1	15.3
Machinery	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.6	.6	1.5	.6	.7	1.3
Basketwork	9.4	2.6	5.5	12.6	16.2	4.6	8.8	14.9	19.2	20.6	26.1	42.2
Artwork & Antiques	5.4	3.2	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	5.8	4.9	17.3	11.2	9.6

1/ Data is from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Trade and is slightly different from the IMF data which we use in Tables 1 - 4. We have reduced the Japanese imports c.i.f. by 5% to reflect Chinese exports f.o.b. Categories are based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) which Japan uses. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

TABLE 6

CHINA: IMPORTS FROM JAPAN 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
Total Imports	754.2	773.3	1,048.6	1,000.8	1,035.6	755.5	888.3	859.9	1,199.2	1,954.9	3,073.7	3,680.2
Foodstuffs	10.6	6.2	2.8	11.9	17.3	8.2	8.5	15.1	16.6	23.7	24.7	46.0
Animal & Veg. Fats	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7	.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	6.4	4.6
Crude Minerals & Metals	.1	2.0	6.2	16.6	5.8	.7	.3	.5	.6	1.7	8.8	23.4
Cement		2.0	6.1	16.1	5.5	.0				.0	8.1	21.6
Chemicals	84.1	119.8	125.0	134.1	107.2	94.3	122.0	102.9	144.1	347.0	420.8	457.5
Inorganic Chemicals	9.6	10.9	11.4	13.5	10.0	11.9	10.5	9.5	11.1	32.1	42.2	46.0
Organic Chemicals	17.6	35.0	30.6	36.2	21.6	12.2	17.7	23.1	14.6	98.3	114.1	87.7
Fertilizer	36.9	38.2	47.7	42.1	44.9	42.1	55.2	26.5	83.0	134.6	151.3	184.4
Dyes & Indigo	.8	2.9	5.6	5.5	2.2	3.3	4.3	1.6	2.0	2.9	10.3	15.2
Insecticides	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.9	6.8	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.2	5.7	9.9	15.7
Resins & Plastics	13.4	20.9	16.9	20.8	12.8	14.1	21.8	28.0	22.0	48.4	65.0	69.6
Crude Materials	3.8	7.3	16.0	10.5	10.6	4.8	4.9	6.7	9.4	13.6	28.3	30.9
Rubber	3.7	6.3	15.4	9.0	8.9	3.8	3.3	5.5	8.2	13.6	26.6	25.0
Textile Fibre & Product	62.4	50.3	42.6	38.2	40.2	35.3	49.4	64.7	79.8	199.6	199.7	163.1
Synthetic Fibre	58.7	44.8	40.0	34.2	34.4	27.8	40.1	56.3	68.6	191.8	184.3	136.4
Cotton	.6	.9	.1	.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	4.3	.4	1.8	5.3
Iron & Steel	408.3	406.9	598.8	516.5	578.2	330.4	289.2	250.9	443.4	1,071.9	1,667.9	1,714.3
Bars & Rods	44.1	54.7	88.2	110.2	80.6	54.5	71.8	49.9	91.5	120.8	235.8	317.2
Sheets	192.3	158.8	196.8	186.0	226.1	73.5	68.9	75.4	120.6	445.6	659.3	554.4
Alloy	57.0	44.2	49.9	47.2	70.1	30.0	19.5	10.4	34.6	144.7	175.3	166.8
Tubes & Pipes	59.7	69.0	117.5	89.3	127.0	123.9	69.5	57.9	84.1	188.3	268.9	409.7
Wire	12.8	16.8	25.5	15.5	17.6	17.2	17.7	4.3	5.8	31.4	63.0	68.0
Nonferrous Metals	15.9	3.9	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.7	7.9	8.9	15.4	41.4	28.7	17.1
Copper	4.0	.2	.8	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.4	5.9	9.6	6.8	6.2	7.7
Aluminum	11.1	3.5	3.1	1.3	.7	1.2	5.5	3.0	5.8	33.0	20.1	8.8
Non-Electric Machinery	84.3	47.3	70.5	88.8	105.6	95.4	125.4	159.5	261.1	70.1	240.0	415.2
Engines	4.4	4.5	6.6	4.6	5.3	3.8	5.3	3.8	3.4	8.9	20.3	19.0
Pumps, Compressors	9.9	7.0	3.2	10.6	5.7	5.5	8.4	11.3	16.7	8.4	21.5	30.1
Lifting Machinery	2.1	.3	3.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	9.5	12.5	35.8	3.8	6.4	30.6
Excavating Machinery	.9	6.9	30.7	27.1	27.0	23.7	21.1	13.8	2.0	4.7	41.6	98.9
Machine Tools	6.2	4.2	5.2	2.5	8.0	8.6	12.5	14.4	17.5	3.4	17.9	31.7
Electrical Machinery	10.3	29.4	12.2	16.0	28.3	52.2	66.7	46.2	62.4	14.4	63.2	163.3
Power Machinery	.9	1.3	2.3	1.4	2.9	5.0	6.6	7.8	5.7	3.9	5.1	15.9
Television, Telegraph	.3	4.1	1.2	2.9	10.9	30.5	38.1	20.6	17.5	2.4	6.2	82.3
Furnaces	.3	2.8	2.2	5.2	2.6	2.8	5.9	2.7	6.7	.6	6.1	16.5
Other Manufactured	74.4	100.1	170.2	165.0	140.1	130.4	213.9	204.6	166.4	171.5	391.5	649.4
Paper & Paperboard	9.8	11.5	5.8	19.0	18.6	24.0	16.4	14.6	19.3	30.8	36.9	78.0
Printed Matter	.4	.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	.6	25.2	1.9	1.2	3.3	5.8
Railway Equipment	.8	.0	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.3	.2	2.9	3.4	6.7
Vehicles	33.2	63.5	122.3	66.5	60.5	41.6	37.2	25.5	33.0	62.1	242.3	205.9
Ships	18.6	8.1	22.2	46.9	23.6	23.9	119.3	109.5	73.5	52.2	53.0	213.8
Precision Instruments	9.3	12.7	13.0	25.2	30.0	32.8	32.3	23.1	31.2	18.3	41.8	120.3

1/ Data is from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Trade and is slightly different from the IMF data which we use in Tables 1 - 4. Categories are based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) which Japan uses. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

TABLE 7

CHINA: EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977 2/	1978	1979
Total Exports	86.7	80.8	77.2	100.8	144.8	165.3	180.5	204.7	246.3		324.1	591.4
Agricultural Goods	22.2	17.0	14.3	17.9	26.3	23.0	23.3	27.2	28.8		70.2	90.4
Shellfish	.2	.1	.4	3.7	4.4	5.8	1.7	.5	.6		.8	15.6
Nuts	.5	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.1	.3	.5		7.7	7.8
Sugar & Sirups	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.9		.3	6.7
Tea	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	3.5	2.2		4.8	7.7
Spices	.8	1.0	.6	1.6	1.3	.6	.7	.8	1.1		2.9	4.1
Feather, Downs	14.2	7.2	3.7	3.5	6.6	4.7	5.5	10.5	9.6		33.4	20.3
Wood & Paper Products	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	6.6	6.1	8.7	9.6	11.3		20.7	27.9
Bamboo Products	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	7.7	8.4	9.8		18.3	24.6
Textile Fiber & Prod	32.6	34.7	26.9	35.6	39.4	73.1	53.3	61.3	79.7		119.6	201.5
Wool, Animal Hair	1.6	.5	.7	1.5	.3	.8	1.7	1.5	1.6		4.5	4.3
Silk Fiber & Yarn	.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.1		4.7	8.0
Cotton Fabrics	11.3	8.4	8.8	7.0	4.3	7.1	6.1	8.2	10.5		38.0	24.5
Silk Fabrics	.2	.7	.3	.6	.5	.4	.7	1.0	1.6		1.5	2.2
Rugs & Carpets	2.4	2.5	2.8	4.8	3.4	5.1	3.9	7.6	9.3		10.5	17.2
Clothes	13.9	19.5	10.6	18.4	27.5	53.3	34.2	36.0	49.1		52.8	133.4
Chemicals	4.2	5.1	7.8	6.3	8.6	13.8	19.9	23.4	27.1		22.5	48.7
Inorganic	.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.2	10.8	13.0	7.7		3.6	18.7
Essential Oils	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.3	5.3		7.0	5.9
Petroleum				10.6	32.1	16.0	37.7	36.4	40.0			96.5
Crude				10.6	32.1	13.0	16.0	18.8				71.8
Products						3.0	21.7	17.5	40.0			24.7
Nonmetallic Minerals	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.9	8.1		5.1	9.6
Metals & Metal Prod	5.8	5.9	6.5	5.8	6.8	7.2	11.0	17.5	21.7		32.0	30.7
Ores	1.6	.8	2.6	1.7	2.9	2.4	4.5	3.2	7.7		6.4	11.5
Tin	1.8	3.0	.7	.5	.4		1.8	3.6	1.6		15.5	2.7
Machinery & Transp. Eq.	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.8		.5	1.3
Miscellaneous	15.0	11.5	14.6	16.6	21.3	23.2	23.8	25.1	28.8		53.3	85.0
Footwear	.7	.8	1.0	1.8	3.6	6.2	3.8	3.8	4.3		3.4	15.3
Headwear	.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.5		4.3	5.6
Gloves	1.9	2.6	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.0		8.8	17.2
Fireworks	4.0	1.2	3.9	3.8	6.3	2.4	3.1	3.9	8.4		12.1	15.6
Antiques	4.1	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.7	3.3		11.6	13.6

1/ Data is from U.S. Customs Bureau and is slightly different from the IMF data used in Tables 1 - 4. U.S. imports are on an f.a.s. basis - very close to f.o.b. - hence do not need an adjustment to reflect Chinese exports f.o.b. Categories are based on the TSUSA nomenclature which the U.S. uses. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

2/ Due to change in U.S. trade nomenclature, 1977 data on TSUSA basis is not available.

TABLE 8

CHINA: IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977 2/	1978	1979
Total Imports	113.6	230.3	379.6	395.3	314.4	376.7	637.6	774.8	713.6		821.0	1,724.0
Agricultural Goods	54.9	101.3	259.7	188.0	113.6	134.5	205.9	229.1	248.4		415.9	642.0
Corn			111.7	109.7	65.8	4.4	88.7	73.4	48.2		111.7	268.5
Wheat	30.9	87.0	132.3	49.3	13.0	129.3	22.4	55.0	109.7		250.2	214.1
Soybeans	17.5	8.6	15.3	28.0	30.3		84.3	85.0	77.2		41.4	142.6
Wood & Paper Products	.0	4.0	.2	3.8	.2	2.6	2.1	4.8	13.9		4.9	8.6
Printed Matter	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.6	.3	.8	1.4		.4	1.2
Textile Fiber & Prod	34.7	71.9	34.1	86.6	73.7	68.3	224.7	314.1	259.7		207.2	453.3
Cotton	24.9	53.5	24.0	68.2	64.8	36.5	187.5	275.3	193.0		157.3	357.0
Manmade Fiber	9.6	18.4	8.3	16.0	7.9	30.7	35.4	35.6	54.4		47.8	90.0
Chemicals	7.9	24.6	20.3	38.2	18.7	23.1	46.8	83.7	74.9		61.1	126.8
Inorganic	.1	.8	.8	4.1	2.4	4.6	2.6	4.2	5.9		2.1	13.7
Synthetic Resins	.0	.9	.0	5.3	3.8	8.8	12.7	18.9	36.5		2.0	30.6
Fertilizer	5.6	19.8	11.5	12.5	8.0	1.9	22.2	24.3	22.2		38.7	44.6
Pesticides	.8	.9	6.1	10.8	2.3	1.4	4.9	20.9	3.2		10.3	19.4
Nonmetallic Minerals	.0	.0	1.7	.1	.3	.2	.4	.9	.1		1.7	1.0
Metals & Metal Prod	.8	4.7	12.3	19.6	39.1	84.3	59.1	22.0	20.1		21.6	202.2
Iron & Steel	.2	.8	.2	8.6	23.7	76.7	53.9	4.3	4.8		1.3	163.0
Tools	.5	3.7	6.0	5.8	7.6	2.8	2.3	2.5	9.1		13.7	18.6
Machinery	10.5	15.5	36.8	37.1	37.3	34.5	57.0	48.0	28.6		76.6	165.8
Earth Moving	1.0	2.8	28.5	18.7	21.7	14.1	38.7	20.8	4.1		33.7	93.2
Material Handling		.0		1.1	2.4	1.2	.3	.7	.0		.0	5.0
Machine Tools	1.2	.8	1.0	.4	1.0	2.9	.7	.1	3.5		6.0	4.9
Data Processing	.5	.2	.5	1.0	.8	2.0	7.0	11.5	4.9		1.1	10.9
Communications	.1	.3	1.0	.8	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.1	3.3		1.8	8.1
Transportation Equip	3.2	2.1	9.0	13.8	17.7	13.8	19.0	57.2	55.2		17.4	64.3
Motor Vehicles	3.1	2.1	8.0	11.4	14.5	13.4	12.2	2.6	6.2		16.4	51.6
Aircraft	.0	.0	.3	.0	.5	.4	6.8	54.6	48.9		.4	7.7
Miscellaneous	1.5	6.2	5.6	8.2	13.8	15.3	22.7	15.1	12.6		14.5	59.9
Survey, Navigation Eq	.4	1.5	.2	2.8	4.3	8.1	9.2	7.2	3.0		2.1	24.4
Measuring, Test Eq	.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	6.5	5.2	8.7	4.9	6.6		9.8	24.2
Movies	.0	.0	.7	.5	.8	.4	1.3	.1	.1		.8	2.9

1/ Data is from U.S. Customs Bureau and is slightly different from the IMF data used in Table 1 - 4. It, moreover, does not include wheat transhipments through Canada which we have added to the IMF data. Categories are based on the U.S. Schedule B nomenclature. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

2/ Due to change in U.S. trade nomenclature, 1977 data on Schedule B basis is not available.

TABLE 9

CHINA: EXPORTS TO WEST GERMANY 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977 2/	1978	1979
Total Exports	88.9	86.8	99.9	102.8	112.8	129.3	169.0	189.7	180.4		356.0	513.9
Foodstuffs	17.5	19.2	16.6	22.8	26.4	30.7	37.2	44.9	43.8		67.9	117.1
Fruits & Vegetables	13.1	14.7	10.9	12.9	17.0	22.1	24.6	29.6	33.2		48.1	76.5
Sugar & Honey	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.9	4.7	2.9		6.8	13.8
Tea	.7	.7	.8	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.5		3.5	7.1
Cocoa				1.3	2.3	.4	1.8	2.7	1.8			5.8
Crustaceans, Mollusks	.9	1.2	.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.2		4.1	5.9
Crude Materials	30.1	23.6	28.7	25.4	31.9	34.1	45.2	42.8	41.8		108.2	136.5
Wool	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	4.4	5.1	4.2		9.3	13.1
Furskins, Undressed	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.2	3.0		9.7	7.8
Coal, Lignite, Peat			1.0		1.9	1.4	3.0	3.2	1.3		1.0	6.3
Silk	.7	.9	.8	1.2	.8	1.0	1.8	1.2	.5		2.9	4.8
Chemicals	4.5	4.4	6.8	8.7	8.3	9.7	15.3	17.5	18.8		21.9	42.0
Organic and Inorganic	1.4	.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.2	3.0	3.8		3.6	6.7
Explosives	.2	1.3	1.8	.5	.3	1.7	3.9	.4	.3		3.5	6.4
Medicinal Products	.3	.4	.2	.4	.8	.9	1.9	4.0	4.7		1.3	4.0
Essential Oils	.8	.5	.9	.6	.9	1.3	.9	1.3	1.4		3.0	3.7
Textile Fabric & Prod.	11.8	11.1	13.8	14.8	15.2	17.5	21.3	29.0	24.7		48.3	68.8
Woven Cotton Fabrics	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	4.4	7.3	6.6		6.3	12.0
Floor Coverings	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	5.3	6.9	4.6		15.1	19.0
Machinery & Transp. Eq.	.3	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.4	.6		.6	.6
Articles of Apparel	8.9	14.7	13.7	13.2	13.0	18.0	26.5	29.9	24.4		45.9	70.6
Leather,Furs,Headgear	6.1	10.8	10.0	7.4	8.5	13.2	18.6	17.3	16.2		33.5	47.7
Undergarments	.5	.6	.8	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.3	1.3		2.2	6.8
Mens & Boys Outerwear	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	.7	2.3	4.4	2.6		4.1	5.8
Footwear	.2	.5	.4	.4	.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.8		1.5	2.8
Other Manufactured	15.6	13.1	19.8	17.2	17.7	18.2	22.4	23.2	24.7		61.6	75.5
Furskins	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.5	2.7		7.1	10.4
Tin	.6	.2	3.9	.7	2.2		.7	.3	.4		4.6	3.7
Hand Tools	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3		3.3	4.5
Furniture	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	.9	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.4		5.8	5.0
Toys & Games	.5	.5	.7	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.1	.9		2.4	3.2

1/ Data is from the German Federal Statistics Office and may differ slightly from the IMF data in Tables 1 - 4. We have reduced the German imports c.i.f. by 15% to reflect Chinese exports f.o.b. Categories are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2 used by the Germans. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

2/ Computerized data not available for 1977.

TABLE 10

CHINA: IMPORTS FROM WEST GERMANY 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977 2/	1978	1979
Total Imports	222.2	215.7	286.8	315.6	383.2	406.9	366.1	360.7	125.7		968.3	1,471.8
Foodstuffs	5.7	.2	.1	.2	.0	.1	.1	.2	.4		6.0	.4
Sugar & Honey	5.5										5.5	
Crude Materials	6.5	6.8	8.0	1.5	2.9	2.1	4.5	1.0	1.2		29.1	10.9
Synthetic Fibers	4.8	4.5	5.1	.5							17.9	.5
Residual Petrol Prod.	1.5	1.8	2.8	.8	2.9	2.0	4.4				10.1	10.1
Chemicals	18.1	30.4	27.1	46.0	36.5	22.5	38.3	61.8	32.2		120.0	143.2
Alcohols and Phenols	4.6	7.1	4.3	15.1	10.6	4.8	11.3	18.5	7.9		28.8	41.8
Carboxylic Acids	1.7	2.4	4.0	3.9	1.6	.0	2.8	4.5	5.6		10.5	8.2
Synthetic Dyestuffs	1.1	5.1	5.6	6.7	7.4	6.6	8.7	12.3	4.8		17.1	29.4
Fertilizers, Mfg.	1.1	3.0	6.8	4.4	3.8	4.3		5.1			16.8	12.5
Polymers	5.0	4.9	1.3	2.7	4.6	2.1	9.3	6.0	5.7		14.4	18.8
Textile Cloth & Product	1.3	.9	1.6	1.2	3.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.7		5.9	11.5
Textile Yarn	1.2	.5	1.1	.9	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.1		4.8	10.4
Iron and Steel	118.4	95.4	167.7	150.4	162.7	131.0	94.9	24.5	25.9		501.0	539.1
Ingots	2.2	12.5	13.2	8.3	3.5	.8	9.9				38.2	22.3
Bars, Rods, Angles	8.9	16.5	30.4	30.1	33.6	18.1	6.1	2.1	.4		66.9	87.9
Plates, Sheets	24.2	12.1	33.7	36.9	36.1	11.1	12.0	9.4	7.2		94.3	96.1
Tubes & Pipes	73.2	50.2	82.9	66.2	77.0	88.6	62.3	11.0	17.3		272.4	294.1
Hoops & Strips	7.2	2.8	5.0	4.4	7.3	8.2	2.0	.7	.8		21.7	21.9
Nonferrous Metals	4.6	20.2	1.5	7.7	.8	3.3	.5	.7	.1		34.9	12.2
Copper		17.9	.7	7.6		1.4		.0	.0		18.7	9.0
Aluminum	4.2	2.3	.2	.0	.0	.6	.5	.6	.0		15.0	1.2
Machinery & Transp. Eq.	59.5	53.7	71.7	92.0	163.8	225.8	211.8	252.8	55.7		239.5	693.4
Ships, Boats, Etc.	25.1							.0			47.0	
Trucks	2.1	14.9	14.0	7.9	5.9	.6	54.1	17.0	.1		31.0	68.5
Metalworking Machines	3.7	9.7	12.8	12.8	18.7	15.8	5.5	10.8	5.5		32.2	52.9
Civil Engineering Eq.	6.9	2.6	4.6	13.7	18.1	40.4	38.5	50.6	15.9		16.7	110.7
Pumps	1.8	.9	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	1.3	5.5	2.5		7.2	11.1
Mech. Handling Eq.	.1	4.6	1.7	1.1	19.4	34.8	20.4	30.2	3.3		6.3	75.7
Other Manufactures	8.0	8.1	9.1	16.7	12.6	19.3	12.4	16.3	6.5		32.0	61.0
Wire Products,Fencing	1.7	2.1	2.0	3.7	2.3	2.0	.7	.6	.1		8.1	8.8
Precision Instruments	1.9	3.0	3.3	5.8	5.5	6.5	6.1	5.5	2.7		10.3	23.9
Printed Matter	.7	.6	1.9	1.0	.8	.6	.6	.9	.5		3.9	2.9

1/ Data is from the German Federal Statistics Office and may differ slightly from the IMF data in Tables 1 - 4. Categories are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2 used by the Germans. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

2/ Computerized data not available for 1977.

TABLE 11

CHINA: EXPORTS TO HONG KONG 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977 2/	1978	1979
Total Exports	526.8	581.0	678.2	596.9	693.5	771.0	964.5	891.0	1,064.1		2,249.4	3,026.0
Foodstuffs	194.6	208.7	234.2	197.1	194.9	242.6	267.7	246.0	259.4		828.0	902.4
Live Animals	59.7	64.7	62.1	54.7	56.6	66.1	65.8	65.3	77.0		245.5	243.2
Meat	22.6	26.2	33.3	27.8	22.0	28.8	41.5	39.3	34.2		109.0	120.1
Dairy Products	20.3	14.6	13.9	13.5	17.0	15.4	13.7	13.0	17.6		58.9	59.4
Fish	19.8	20.6	26.0	23.1	23.7	31.8	34.5	26.1	28.9		84.8	113.1
Grains	23.0	18.3	20.1	21.8	22.8	21.4	26.1	29.7	28.7		84.9	92.1
Fruits & Vegetables	31.2	44.4	56.5	36.5	34.4	56.3	60.3	42.1	42.9		166.8	187.6
Sugar & Honey	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	4.6	6.2		14.2	13.1
Coffee, Tea & Spices	5.3	6.1	9.1	8.3	5.8	7.0	9.6	8.1	5.5		26.4	30.8
Beverages	4.0	4.4	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.3	3.6	9.5	9.3		14.8	14.3
Crude Materials	73.3	84.6	98.3	95.5	118.7	125.1	140.6	174.8	182.4		325.9	479.9
Oilseed	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.7		8.3	12.6
Pulp & Waste Paper								.1	.0			
Textile Fibers	5.0	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	7.0		16.8	22.0
Crude Fertilizers	3.1	2.6	4.3	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.1	6.8		12.7	16.2
Crude,Animal Material	24.0	24.6	33.2	26.6	26.3	19.5	34.4	36.4	35.5		105.4	106.7
Petroleum & Products	34.5	44.7	46.8	50.3	71.3	85.7	83.6	115.6	118.7		160.5	291.0
Vegetable Oils	3.8	4.6	5.9	5.2	7.0	4.4	5.5	4.7	4.3		17.2	22.1
Chemicals	19.1	21.0	25.6	27.0	35.0	38.8	50.3	52.3	53.8		83.7	151.1
Organic Chemicals	3.2	4.1	4.8	4.1	5.8	6.0	7.8	8.8	7.7		13.9	23.6
Dyeing Materials	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.4	3.8	3.1		9.6	13.5
Medicinal Products	6.2	5.8	7.3	7.8	8.8	8.5	12.1	9.9	10.0		25.3	37.2
Essential Oils	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.8		9.4	12.7
Explosives	2.3	3.4	3.9	5.5	6.5	3.3	4.6	8.1	8.3		13.5	20.0
Resins & Plastics	.3	.4	.7	.9	2.9	9.1	10.7	9.6	10.2		1.5	23.6
Manufactures	238.2	265.4	318.0	275.8	343.1	362.8	503.7	416.4	566.8		1,005.5	1,485.3
Leather	6.1	6.4	5.7	7.9	9.7	9.4	12.8	9.9	14.0		23.9	39.8
Paper	9.1	9.5	9.7	8.0	11.1	12.0	13.9	14.4	16.7		34.2	45.0
Yarn & Fabrics	106.3	126.1	148.8	129.9	141.1	141.4	206.9	159.0	206.2		456.0	619.4
Mineral Products	20.9	21.3	24.3	22.4	25.9	28.3	31.5	28.8	37.0		83.2	108.1
Iron & Steel	7.8	8.9	8.9	9.4	15.3	13.3	19.3	13.4	26.3		35.6	57.4
Non-Ferrous Metals	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.6	4.6	4.4	5.9		6.8	15.1
Metal Products	7.7	7.8	9.9	10.2	12.9	14.4	16.1	17.0	23.7		33.1	53.6
Electrical Appliances	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.4	9.8	12.5	15.3		16.2	25.7
Road Vehicles	.4	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.4		3.7	8.3
Furniture	7.3	6.6	7.8	7.0	9.3	8.2	11.9	9.5	11.1		26.9	36.5
Travel Goods,Handbags	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.6	4.1	5.0	5.0	6.4		7.0	14.5
Clothing	28.2	35.2	45.7	27.8	45.3	59.1	86.2	66.5	94.5		132.4	218.4
Footwear	4.3	3.8	5.7	4.4	6.6	8.1	11.5	8.9	12.2		17.2	30.5
Watches & Clocks	.2	.4	.5	1.4	3.9	5.3	6.3	6.1	9.2		1.5	16.9
Other Commodities	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.7		6.3	7.3

1/ Data is from the Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong and may differ from the IMF data used in Tables 1 - 4. Categories are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

2/ Computerized data not available for 1977.

TABLE 12

CHINA: IMPORTS FROM HONG KONG 1/

Million US $

COMMODITY	1978			1979				1980		ANNUAL		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977 2/	1978	1979
Total Exports	16.4	14.3	20.1	44.2	78.1	95.0	166.3	194.7	280.8		63.0	383.7
Foodstuffs	.8	.5	.5	1.7	1.5	2.4	4.0	8.5	8.5		2.7	9.6
Fruits & Vegetables	.1	.2	.2	.4	.5	.8	.5	1.2	1.6		.9	2.2
Tobacco				.3	.3	.5	1.6	4.6	3.3			2.7
Crude Materials	5.5	5.1	4.3	6.5	12.0	13.0	18.0	27.8	38.9		19.6	49.4
Hides & Skins	.2	.0	.4	.2	.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.6		.6	3.3
Cork & Wood	.6	.6	.8	.9	1.8	1.7	1.0	.3	2.2		2.5	5.5
Textile Fibers	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.4	.2	1.0	7.2	5.2		.4	2.8
Crude Animal Material	3.9	3.0	2.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	9.0	11.9	18.0		12.8	24.6
Petroleum & Products	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	1.2	5.4		.5	.6
Electric Current					2.6	3.2	4.2	4.7	4.2			10.0
Chemicals	4.0	1.2	1.7	3.4	3.1	5.9	9.1	10.7	7.8		8.5	21.5
Fertilizers, Mfged.				.1	.7	3.3	4.6	4.7	1.8			8.6
Resins & Plastics	.5	.4	1.2	.8	.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.3		2.8	4.2
Manufactures	6.0	7.4	13.6	32.5	60.5	73.0	134.3	146.8	222.5		31.9	300.3
Leather	.2	.1	.5	1.1	2.5	3.2	5.4	4.4	5.4		.9	12.1
Cork & Wood Mfgs.	.2	.4	.2	.2	.9	3.6	13.0	10.4	10.1		1.0	17.7
Yarn & Fabrics	2.5	3.0	5.0	8.7	16.2	21.0	38.2	47.0	75.9		12.6	84.1
Mineral Products	.3	.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	4.0	1.8	4.1		2.7	8.6
Iron & Steel	.1	.2	.3	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.5	3.1		1.0	7.2
Metal Products	.0	.2	.4	.7	1.4	1.9	5.7	3.7	5.7		.7	9.7
Power Generating Eq.	.1	.0	.1	.5	.7	1.0	.7	1.5	1.7		.4	2.8
Eq. for Industry	.3	.5	.9	3.3	4.9	5.9	7.9	8.2	16.7		2.1	22.0
Metalworking Mach.	.0	.0	.1	.2	.6	.8	1.0	.5	3.2		.2	2.6
Office Machines	.0	.0	.1	.3	1.1	1.5	4.2	4.4	5.1		.2	7.1
TVs, Radios, etc.	.3	.1	.6	2.3	9.7	8.1	12.9	19.2	26.1		1.0	33.0
Electrical Appliances	.0	.0	.2	1.1	1.3	2.9	4.1	6.6	12.6		.2	9.4
Road Vehicles	.0	.2	.4	1.9	5.2	4.5	8.9	8.6	12.1		.6	20.6
Precision Instru.	.0	.1	.1	.3	.4	.7	2.3	2.1	1.9		.2	3.7
Watches & Clocks	.5	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.6	5.3	9.6	7.0	13.7		3.1	21.4
Other Commodities	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0	3.1		.3	2.9

1/ Data is from the Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong and may differ from the IMF data used in Tables 1 - 4. Categories are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2. See Tables 15 - 18 for commodity trade arranged according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. Blank spaces indicate that no trade was reported, .0 indicates that trade was negligible.

2/ Computerized data not available for 1977.

Table 13

Million US $

China: Commodity Exports, by Area [1]

	1978				1979			
	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Communist	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Communist
Total	**10,075**	**3,775**	**4,735**	**1,565**	**13,675**	**5,640**	**6,380**	**1,655**
Foodstuffs	**2,275**	**655**	**1,350**	**270**	**2,630**	**850**	**1,505**	**275**
Of which:								
Live animals	255	...	255	...	250	...	250	...
Meat and fish	525	240	245	40	635	320	285	30
Eggs and dairy products	75	10	65	...	75	5	70	...
Grains	350	40	220	90	335	20	230	85
Fruits and vegetables	580	220	300	60	720	305	340	75
Tea and spices	230	80	125	25	315	120	175	20
Tobacco	40	10	30	...	45	5	40	...
Crude materials	**2,595**	**1,585**	**590**	**420**	**4,035**	**2,425**	**1,015**	**595**
Of which:								
Hides and skins, undressed	55	50	5	...	70	65	5	...
Oilseeds	95	50	30	15	200	135	35	30
Textile fibers	400	345	30	25	510	450	40	20
Crude minerals	140	60	40	40	185	105	30	50
Metalliferous ores	70	50	...	20	115	85	5	25
Crude animal materials	375	195	135	45	445	230	155	60
Coal	100	35	5	60	175	80	5	90
Crude oil	1,015	725	140	150	1,580	1,075	250	255
Petroleum products	235	25	185	25	605	145	420	40
Fixed vegetable oils	55	25	20	10	65	30	25	10
Chemicals	**475**	**180**	**230**	**65**	**800**	**345**	**375**	**80**
Of which:								
Medicinal products	75	15	50	10	115	30	75	10
Essential oils and soap	60	25	30	5	85	35	40	10
Manufactures	**4,690**	**1,340**	**2,540**	**810**	**6,150**	**1,990**	**3,460**	**700**
Of which:								
Leather and dressed skins	80	50	25	5	115	70	45	...
Paper	75	5	70	...	125	10	115	...
Textile yarn, fabrics, and rugs	1,685	555	860	270	2,225	785	1,125	315
Nonmetallic mineral products	255	45	205	5	305	60	240	5
Iron and steel	165	5	125	35	210	5	180	25
Nonferrous metals	125	50	25	50	140	50	30	60
Metal products, industrial	220	20	180	20	330	40	265	25
Nonelectric machinery	155	10	120	25	210	15	175	20
Electric machinery	120	5	115	...	170	5	165	...
Transport equipment	50	...	50	...	70	...	70	...
Clothing	730	285	310	135	1,115	550	450	115
Footwear	105	30	60	15	145	55	80	10
Handicrafts and light manufactures	425	195	180	50	575	260	270	45
Other	**40**	**15**	**25**	**...**	**60**	**30**	**25**	**5**

[1] Data are rounded to the nearest $5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than $2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the less developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

Table 14 Million US $

China: Commodity Imports, by Area [1]

	1978				1979			
	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Communist	Total	Developed	Less Developed	Communist
Total	**10,305**	**7,270**	**1,500**	**1,535**	**14,345**	**10,170**	**2,370**	**1,810**
Foodstuffs	**1,325**	**990**	**215**	**120**	**1,770**	**1,285**	**380**	**105**
Of which:								
Grains	965	935	30	...	1,430	1,220	210	...
Fruits and vegetables	10	...	10	...	15	...	15	...
Sugar	265	45	110	110	200	40	65	95
Crude materials	**1,780**	**630**	**970**	**180**	**2,310**	**1,010**	**1,145**	**155**
Of which:								
Oilseeds	35	15	20	...	115	105	10	...
Crude rubber, natural	175	...	175	...	295	...	295	...
Crude rubber, synthetic	15	15	...	...	15	15	...	...
Wood pulp	40	40	...	...	70	65	5	...
Textile fibers, natural	695	155	540	...	995	440	555	...
Textile fibers, synthetic	175	170	...	5	155	150	...	5
Crude fertilizers, chemicals	50	10	30	10	70	25	30	15
Metalliferous ores and scrap	160	85	25	50	140	75	40	25
Crude animal and vegetable materials	35	...	25	10	45	5	40	...
Petroleum products	55	5	50	...	40	5	35	...
Animal fats and oils	60	50	10	...	65	60	5	...
Fixed vegetable oils	80	30	50	...	125	45	80	...
Chemicals	**1,085**	**890**	**70**	**125**	**1,390**	**1,075**	**110**	**205**
Of which:								
Elements and compounds	355	340	10	5	385	360	20	5
Dyeing materials	60	60	...	...	80	80	...	...
Fertilizers, manufactured	430	300	45	85	615	375	65	175
Plastic materials	130	125	5	...	150	140	10	...
Manufactures	**6,065**	**4,720**	**240**	**1,105**	**8,760**	**6,730**	**700**	**1,330**
Of which:								
Paper and paperboard	95	90	5	...	160	155	5	...
Textile yarn and fabrics	210	165	35	10	310	175	115	20
Nonmetallic mineral products	25	15	5	5	55	35	10	10
Iron and steel	2,870	2,695	40	135	3,310	3,070	70	170
Nonferrous metals	410	235	130	45	490	195	240	55
Metal products, industrial	115	110	5	...	175	160	10	5
Nonelectric machinery	740	575	5	160	1,885	1,585	60	240
Electric machinery	215	160	...	55	545	410	55	80
Transport equipment	945	455	...	490	1,245	665	45	535
Precision instruments	85	60	5	20	150	120	10	20
Watches and clocks	45	45	...	...	75	60	15	...
Other	**45**	**35**	**5**	**5**	**120**	**70**	**35**	**15**

[1] Data are rounded to the nearest $5 million. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than $2.5 million. Estimates are based on data reported by trading partners. Where data are incomplete, as for the less developed and Communist countries, estimates are based on fragmentary information from trade agreements and press reports and on commodity breakdowns for earlier years.

Table 15

Commodity Exports to Selected Countries, 1978 [1,2]

	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	West Germany	United Kingdom	France
Total (0-9)	**1,947.5**	**323.6**	**82.8**	**139.5**	**318.7**	**185.7**	**196.3**
Foodstuffs (0,1)	**347.0**	**26.6**	**19.0**	**16.9**	**65.2**	**33.1**	**40.0**
Live animals (00)	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat (01)	21.1	0.9	0.1	0	0.7	12.8	21.2
Dairy products (02)	10.3	0.2	0	0	0.1	0	0
Fish (03)	133.5	2.1	0.3	4.9	3.7	1.1	1.1
Rice (042)	17.1	...	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Fruits and vegetables (05)	111.3	10.7	14.1	5.9	42.7	8.3	3.1
Coffee, tea, and spices (07)	9.9	9.3	1.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	11.3
Tobacco (12)	7.0	0.4	0	...	0	...	0.7
Crude materials (2, 3, and 4)	**1,142.1**	**61.2**	**1.1**	**9.1**	**96.0**	**56.0**	**45.0**
Oil seeds (22)	41.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.9	0.8
Silk (261)	142.2	4.7	0	0	2.7	1.3	15.2
Crude minerals (27)	39.7	2.3	0	1.6	8.9	3.6	0.6
Tungsten (28392)	0.5	0.8	...	...	8.5	2.0	2.8
Crude animal materials (29)	47.4	38.7	0.6	2.8	49.0	13.0	11.3
Coal (32)	35.2	...	...	...	0.9	...	...
Crude oil (331)	722.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petrol products (332)	22.2	...	...	1.4	0.1	0	...
Chemicals (5)	**53.6**	**34.2**	**2.3**	**7.8**	**19.8**	**13.9**	**15.7**
Essential oils (55)	2.0	7.2	0.1	0.4	2.7	3.1	7.2
Rosin and turpentine (5996)	20.8	1.1	0.2	2.1	5.3	2.2	1.0
Manufactures (6, 7, and 8)	**395.2**	**200.8**	**60.8**	**105.7**	**137.2**	**82.4**	**95.8**
Cotton fabrics (652)	64.3	38.3	10.3	40.0	5.5	12.0	15.1
Silk fabrics (6531)	48.1	1.5	0.1	2.2	5.7	1.5	3.9
Rugs and carpets (657)	24.4	3.2	0.8	1.8	15.1	24.1	5.9
Mineral products (66)	21.0	5.0	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.6
Iron and steel (67)	...	...	...	0.1	0	0	0
Tin (687)	1.9	16.4	0	...	4.0	...	4.2
Machinery (7)	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	8.1	0.9
Clothing (84)	83.0	63.4	25.5	25.2	41.3	4.5	8.0
Footwear (85)	3.3	3.4	0.4	6.2	1.3	0.1	6.4
Works of art (896)	8.4	12.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9
Basketwork (8992)	17.6	15.2	0.1	4.6	21.1	10.8	9.8
Other (9)	**9.7**	**0.9**	**1.6**	...	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0**

[1] Data, with the exception of the USSR figures, are derived from United Nations' trade statistics adjusted to reflect Chinese exports, f.o.b., and to coincide with the values given in tables 1-4. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than $50,000, except in the case of the USSR (see footnote 4).

[2] Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

[3] Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin reexported from Hong Kong to other countries.

[4] The USSR trade publication provides only selected commodity statistics for trade with China. The absence of value figures may indicate, rather than an absence of such trade, that the USSR chose not to report trade in these commodities.

[5] Contains $87 million worth of goods not identified in the USSR trade data. CIA trade handbooks before last year's second-quarter publication included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

Million US $

Italy	Netherlands	Hong Kong [3]	Singapore	Egypt	Brazil	Yugoslavia	USSR [4]
174.1	**109.1**	**2,249.9**	**325.8**	**52.0**	**4.3**	**70.2**	**257.3**
23.9	**24.0**	**827.8**	**101.3**	**13.5**	**0.1**	**3.1**	**50.5**
...	...	245.7	...	...	...	...	...
16.2	4.0	109.1	8.8	0.4	...	...	...
...	...	59.1	2.3	0.2	...	...	0.7
0	5.7	84.8	2.1	0	...	...	...
5.6	0.5	67.4	3.0	...	...	2.2	...
1.3	6.6	166.9	51.2	...	...	0.4	36.6
0.5	4.9	26.4	12.1	4.0	0.1	0.4	13.2
...	1.2	3.7	4.8	8.7	...	...	...
89.9	**25.1**	**326.0**	**22.6**	**2.3**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**24.3**
0.1	2.0	8.3	3.2	...	...	...	...
55.1	0	7.0	0.2	0.5	...	...	...
0.8	1.6	12.7	1.2	...	...	0	12.6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.7	12.3	105.5	13.0	0.1	0	1.9	9.7
...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
...	5.0	...	...	...	4.1	...	...
...	0	160.6	4.2	1.0	...	0	...
4.2	**9.3**	**83.8**	**21.6**	**9.6**	**0.1**	**3.7**	**...**
0.4	0.9	9.4	4.8	0	...	0	...
1.0	2.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	...	...	...
56.1	**50.4**	**1,005.5**	**180.3**	**26.7**	**0**	**59.6**	**182.5 [5]**
1.9	11.9	155.4	30.9	0.1	...	0.6	...
6.4	0	33.3	5.2	0.4	...	1.0	25.4
2.2	0.8	14.1	1.8	0	...	0.3	...
2.0	0.8	83.2	11.8	0.6	...	1.6	...
...	...	35.7	5.3	2.3	...	1.3	...
0.2	8.2	1.2	0.1	...	...	19.3	...
0.8	0.2	47.9	19.8	8.8	0	0.1	...
4.2	5.7	132.4	9.9	4.7	...	1.5	52.7
3.2	3.4	17.2	3.7	...	...	5.5	...
0	0.2	1.2	0.5	...	...	0	...
12.0	8.8	24.3	2.1	0	...	2.9	...
0	**0.3**	**6.3**	**0**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

Table 16

Commodity Exports to Selected Countries, 1979[1,2]

	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	West Germany	United Kingdom	France
Total (0-9)	**2,793.3**	**594.2**	**142.8**	**166.3**	**464.2**	**255.0**	**284.3**
Foodstuffs (0, 1)	**408.7**	**52.8**	**28.5**	**15.3**	**112.1**	**45.4**	**43.4**
Live animals (00)	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	0
Meat (01)	32.0	1.2	0	0.1	4.2	12.4	18.2
Dairy products (02)	6.1	0.3	0	...	...	0	0
Fish (03)	172.6	16.5	0.9	6.4	5.2	3.9	1.4
Rice (042)	...	...	0.1	...	...	0	0.2
Fruits and vegetables (05)	134.1	11.4	25.8	3.7	67.4	10.9	4.4
Coffee, tea, and spices (07)	16.2	12.8	1.0	3.7	13.4	10.4	15.1
Tobacco (12)	4.6	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.3
Crude materials (2, 3, and 4)	**1,644.1**	**166.4**	**1.4**	**15.7**	**122.2**	**73.9**	**61.9**
Oil seeds (22)	110.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	7.6	2.0	1.2
Silk (261)	149.4	6.5	0	...	4.2	1.6	18.0
Crude minerals (27)	63.8	12.4	...	1.0	9.6	6.5	1.1
Tungsten (28392)	2.1	8.6	...	...	14.8	1.8	5.6
Crude animal materials (29)	75.8	29.3	0.9	2.5	50.9	17.7	14.0
Coal (32)	65.4	...	...	0.1	5.5	2.8	2.7
Crude oil (331)	951.2	70.0	...	...	...	...	...
Petrol products (332)	107.1	25.2	...	8.5	0.8	0	...
Chemicals (5)	**117.6**	**59.8**	**4.0**	**10.5**	**37.1**	**26.4**	**28.4**
Essential oils (55)	5.5	6.0	0.1	0.5	3.3	5.6	11.2
Rosin and turpentine (5996)	28.9	4.4	0.1	2.5	7.0	5.5	2.4
Manufactures (6, 7, and 8)	**611.0**	**311.1**	**106.4**	**124.8**	**189.3**	**109.0**	**150.6**
Cotton fabrics (652)	96.8	23.5	20.3	41.2	10.4	14.8	22.0
Silk fabrics (6531)	56.8	2.1	1.0	3.2	5.4	2.1	4.4
Rugs and carpets (657)	44.1	22.0	1.1	1.6	19.1	28.6	9.9
Mineral products (66)	27.1	6.4	0.7	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.2
Iron and steel (67)	0.2	...	0	0.1	0.2	0	0
Tin (687)	4.4	2.5	...	...	3.2	...	3.6
Machinery (7)	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.5	11.1	1.8
Clothing (84)	164.4	150.8	48.5	34.5	65.4	6.5	17.8
Footwear (85)	7.8	15.4	0.6	7.1	2.4	0.2	9.8
Works of art (896)	9.6	15.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.8
Basketwork (8992)	29.8	24.6	0.1	4.0	23.0	15.6	14.0
Other (9)	**11.9**	**4.3**	**2.5**	**...**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**0**

[1] Data, with the exception of the USSR figures, are derived from United Nations' trade statistics adjusted to reflect Chinese exports, f.o.b., and to coincide with values given in tables 1-4. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than $50,000, except in the case of the USSR (see footnote 4).

[2] Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions.

[3] Exports to Hong Kong include goods of Chinese origin reexported from Hong Kong to other countries.

[4] The USSR trade publication provides only selected commodity statistics for trade with China. The absence of value figures may indicate, rather than an absence of such trade, that the the USSR chose not to report trade in these commodities.

[5] Contains $67 million worth of goods not identified in USSR trade data. CIA trade handbooks before last year's second-quarter publication included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

Million US $

Italy	Netherlands	Hong Kong [3]	Singapore	Egypt	Brazil	Yugoslavia	USSR [4]
344.3	**136.0**	**3,020.8**	**391.6**	**29.9**	**85.9**	**48.0**	**240.7**
16.6	**26.7**	**900.8**	**114.0**	**8.3**	**0**	**1.9**	**55.4**
...	...	242.8	...	...	...	...	...
13.1	5.2	119.9	9.9	...	...	...	...
...	0	59.5	3.2	0	...	...	1.1
0.1	4.2	112.9	2.8	...	...	...	...
0.3	...	68.4	0.9	...	...	...	...
2.1	7.9	187.2	60.7	...	...	0.2	43.0
0.4	6.4	30.8	13.6	2.6	0	0.6	11.3
...	1.0	4.5	7.0	5.6	...	...	...
219.7	**33.3**	**479.1**	**48.1**	**1.3**	**81.7**	**5.4**	**27.5**
0.4	3.8	12.5	6.0	...	...	0.3	...
104.7	0	7.3	2.9	0.2	...	...	...
1.0	5.4	16.2	0.9	0.2	...	0.2	11.5
0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.5	15.9	106.5	17.9	0.2	0	0.8	13.6
0.8	1.1	0.1	...	...	...	2.3	...
52.0	...	...	...	...	81.7	...	...
...	...	290.5	19.3	0.4	...	...	...
10.8	**15.1**	**150.8**	**33.9**	**7.0**	**3.8**	**3.9**	...
0.6	1.5	12.6	3.8	...	...	...	...
3.5	3.2	3.1	0.2	0.3	2.4	...	...
97.3	**60.0**	**1,482.7**	**195.0**	**13.3**	**0.4**	**36.8**	**157.8** [5]
5.5	15.9	189.3	25.4	...	...	0.9	...
12.8	0.1	39.0	3.5	...	...	1.3	14.9
3.7	0.9	20.1	2.1	0	...	0.3	...
2.9	0.8	107.9	12.5	0.3	0.1	1.4	...
0.1	...	57.3	7.1	0.6	...	1.6	...
0.7	10.7	3.4	0.5	...	...	14.7	...
0.9	0.3	88.9	22.0	5.8	0.1	0.4	...
8.1	9.3	217.3	9.3	1.2	...	0.2	45.8
5.6	1.2	30.5	2.5	...	...	0.9	3.4
0	0.4	3.3	0.8	...	...	0.1	...
13.2	6.1	36.8	2.2	0	...	1.7	...
0.1	**0.8**	**7.3**	**0.7**	...	...	...	...

Table 17

Commodity Imports From Selected Countries, 1978 [1] [2]

	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	West Germany	United Kingdom	France
Total (0-9)	**3,073.9**	**864.6**	**442.1**	**483.5**	**995.2**	**175.6**	**199.2**
Foodstuffs (0 and 1)	**0**	**408.6**	**305.5**	**240.4**	**6.0**	**0.1**	**8.7**
Wheat (041)	...	291.3	305.1	220.9	...	...	...
Sugar (06)	...	...	...	18.9	5.5	0	8.0
Crude material (2, 3, and 4)	**80.4**	**263.4**	**28.7**	**109.8**	**19.0**	**15.8**	**0.2**
Natural rubber (2311)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synthetic rubber (2312)	11.5	...	0	...	0	0.2	...
Woodpulp (25)	1.2	4.1	15.1	...	...	...	...
Cotton (263)	...	157.3	...	...	...	...	0
Synthetic fibers (266)	64.6	46.4	1.9	...	17.9	14.9	...
Chemicals (5)	**423.1**	**60.5**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**150.7**	**25.0**	**26.9**
Ammonium chloride (51412)	17.8	...	...	...	...	0.3	...
Fertilizers, MFG [3] (56)	150.3	...	0.8	...	16.8	...	13.9
Plastic materials (58)	63.5	...	...	0	16.8	2.5	0.9
Manufactures (6, 7, and 8)	**2,552.5**	**132.1**	**106.4**	**119.8**	**813.3**	**134.2**	**161.9**
Paper and paperboard (64)	36.3	...	10.4	...	0.1	0.2	0.2
Yarn and fabrics (65)	132.3	...	0	0.1	5.8	3.2	4.5
Iron and steel pipe (678)	269.8	...	0.3	...	272.4	4.6	6.2
Iron and steel nes [7] (67)	1,579.5	...	0.3	105.1	501.0	41.5	87.7
Copper (682)	6.1	...	6.9	...	18.7	0.1	0
Aluminum (684)	18.6	...	75.9	7.0	15.0	...	13.9
Nonferrous nes (68)	27.8	...	85.2	12.2	35.0	3.2	13.9
Power generating machine (711)	26.7	...	0.1	0	2.8	26.6	1.9
Machine tools (7151)	15.2	...	0.5	0	20.2	1.9	5.8
Construction and mining equipment (7184)	41.7		1.2	...	16.7	0.7	6.2
Nonelectric machinery (71)	261.5	71.6	1.9	0.2	120.2	34.5	22.1
Electric machinery nes (72)	77.8	5.6	0.7	0	30.5	13.6	15.0
Trucks (7323-7324)	176.0	...	...	...	31.0	...	0.4
Aircraft (734)	...	...	2.7	...	0.4	28.9	1.1
Ships (735)	52.8	...	...	...	47.0	...	5.2
Precision instruments (861-863)	20.6	12.3	0.3	0.1	10.7	2.6	2.7
Watches and clocks (864)	3.6	0.2	...	...	0	0	1.8
Other (9)	**17.9**	**...**	**0.2**	**...**	**6.0**	**0.5**	**1.5**

[1] Data, with the exception of the USSR figures, are derived from United Nations trade statistics adjusted to reflect Chinese imports f.o.b. and to coincide with values given in tables 1-4. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than $50,000 except in the case of the USSR (see footnote 4). Indonesia reports no exports to China.

[2] Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions. Residual categories for "Iron and steel" and "Nonelectric machinery" are derived by deducting specified items from divisions 67 and 71, respectively, of the SITC.

[3] Including reexports of third-country goods through Hong Kong to China.

[4] The USSR trade publication provides only selected commodity statistics for trade with China. The absence of value figures below may, rather than an absence of such trade, indicate that the USSR chose not to report trade in these commodities.

[5] Excluding phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

[6] Contains $56 million worth of goods not identified in the USSR trade data. CIA trade handbooks before last year's second-quarter publication included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

[7] Not elsewhere specified.

Million US $

Italy	Netherlands	Hong Kong [3]	Singapore	Egypt	Brazil	Yugoslavia	USSR [4]
188.4	**135.0**	**62.9**	**57.9**	**64.8**	**129.2**	**34.7**	**242.2**
0	**17.0**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**...**	**44.0**	**0.1**	**...**
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
...	13.6	...	...	...	29.5	...	...
8.1	**6.3**	**19.6**	**47.5**	**64.8**	**63.1**	**6.3**	**19.6**
...	...	...	32.1	...	...	...	...
1.0	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0	...	...	...	1.8	...
...	...	0	...	58.6	16.8	...	...
6.7	2.6	...	...	...	...	4.2	...
71.0	**35.4**	**8.5**	**2.5**	**0**	**...**	**2.2**	**2.2**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.8	10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.4	12.1	2.8	2.0	...	...	...	...
109.5	**76.2**	**31.9**	**3.0**	**...**	**22.1**	**26.0**	**220.4** [4]
0.8	0.1	1.3	...	...	...	0.6	...
5.3	0.1	12.6	0.1	...	...	0.7	...
7.4	4.7	0.4	0.2	...	...	10.5	7.4
55.4	50.5	1.0	0.2	...	21.8	15.5	6.9
0	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...
9.4	...	0	...	...	...	3.0	...
9.4	...	0.8	0	...	...	3.0	...
0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	...	...	0	0.1
1.2	0.3	0.1	0	...	...	...	0.7
3.9	0	0.2	1.7	...	...	...	...
15.5	2.4	3.1	2.4	...	...	5.6	14.1
1.7	2.4	0.7	0.1	...	0	...	0.5
10.2	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	60.5
...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	34.8
0	14.6	...	0.1	...	...	...	...
0.5	1.6	2.9	0	...	...	0	1.8
1.0	0	0.5	...	...	...	...	...
0	**0**	**0.3**	**3.5**	**...**	**...**	**0.1**	**...**

Table 18

Commodity Imports From Selected Countries, 1979 [1] [2]

	Japan	United States	Canada	Australia	West Germany	United Kingdom	France
Total (0-9)	**3,673.5**	**1,723.8**	**506.7**	**776.1**	**1,492.5**	**453.0**	**339.2**
Foodstuffs (0 and 1)	**0.5**	**488.3**	**352.4**	**398.1**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**28.0**
Wheat (041)	...	213.1	351.4	367.1	2.9	...	8.1
Sugar (06)	...	0	...	22.5	...	...	19.3
Crude material (2, 3, and 4)	**70.6**	**574.8**	**49.3**	**159.7**	**0.9**	**16.7**	**0.1**
Natural rubber (2311)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synthetic rubber (2312)	11.6	0.5	0.1	...	0.1	0.7	...
Woodpulp (25)	2.2	3.9	32.6	...	0	...	0
Cotton (263)	...	357.0	...	8.3	...	...	...
Synthetic fibers (266)	50.5	62.2	2.2	...	0.5	14.3	...
Steel scrap (282)	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals (5)	**456.5**	**126.5**	**20.3**	**2.3**	**165.5**	**40.3**	**25.1**
Ammonium chloride (51412)	24.3	...	...	...	0	0.9	...
Fertilizers, manufactured [3] (56)	184.7	44.6	19.7	...	12.5	...	11.0
Plastic material (58)	67.1	31.1	...	...	20.6	2.8	3.2
Manufactures (6, 7, and 8)	**3,106.0**	**533.6**	**84.4**	**198.6**	**1,317.1**	**394.6**	**284.5**
Paper and paperboard (64)	76.6	3.4	22.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	4.3
Yarn and fabrics (65)	110.6	33.9	0.1	5.4	11.5	1.8	2.9
Iron and steel pipe (678)	414.6	150.4	0	0.1	293.9	11.8	8.8
Iron and steel nes [3] (67)	1,619.0	163.0	0	124.3	537.6	95.6	129.9
Copper (682)	7.3	6.5	5.7	...	9.0	0.1	0.1
Aluminum (684)	6.7	1.9	41.9	25.9	1.2	13.5	3.8
Nonferrous nes (68)	16.3	17.7	48.1	49.0	12.2	20.1	4.3
Power-generating machine (711)	25.9	3.0	0.1	...	4.7	43.4	6.9
Machine tools (7151)	30.1	9.3	0	0.1	34.4	2.7	1.3
Construction and mining equipment (7184)	97.8	92.0	0.8	...	110.7	24.8	36.2
Nonelectric machinery nes (71)	425.8	156.7	1.1	0.7	582.0	215.0	73.8
Electric machinery nes (72)	202.9	58.3	0.6	1.1	43.1	25.2	38.8
Trucks (7323-7324)	145.9	37.1	7.3	...	68.5	0.1	2.3
Aircraft (734)	...	7.7	2.8	...	0.2	7.5	2.6
Ships (735)	214.1	5.1	...	...	...	...	8.3
Precision instruments (861-863)	48.9	8.7	.3	0.2	19.3	13.5	6.4
Watches and clocks (864)	8.8	0.1	...	...	0	0	1.5
Other (9)	**40.0**	**0.6**	**0**	**...**	**5.6**	**1.2**	**1.4**

[1] Data, with the exception of the USSR figures, are derived from UN trade statistics adjusted to reflect Chinese imports f.o.b. and to coincide with values given in tables 1-4. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Ellipses indicate that imports, if any, amounted to less than $50,000 except in the case of the USSR (see footnote 4). Indonesia reports no exports to China.

[2] Data are arranged according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), revision 1. SITC nomenclature has been paraphrased and SITC index numbers are provided in parentheses as a reference to more precise descriptions. Residual categories for "Iron and steel" and "Nonelectric machinery" are derived by deducting specified items from division 67 and 71, respectively, of the SITC.

[3] Including reexports of third-country goods through Hong Kong to China.

[4] The USSR trade publication provides only selected commodity statistics for trade with China. The absence of value figures below may indicate, rather than an absence of such trade, that the USSR chose not to report trade in these commodities.

[5] Excluding phosphate rock, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, and potassium nitrate.

[6] Contains $82 million worth of goods not identified in the USSR trade data. CIA trade handbooks before last year's second-quarter publication included this residual value in the SITC 9 category.

[7] Not elsewhere specified.

Million US $

Italy	Netherlands	Hong Kong [3]	Singapore	Egypt	Brazil	Yugoslavia	USSR [4]
278.3	**159.4**	**382.2**	**169.8**	**31.2**	**118.3**	**41.0**	**268.1**
0	**1.2**	**9.6**	**1.1**	...	**28.2**	**0.1**	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.1	0	...	...	8.6	...	...
1.7	**6.3**	**49.3**	**66.0**	**31.2**	**39.9**	**2.6**	**12.8**
...	...	0	57.4	...	...	...	...
1.3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.0	1.0	...	...	1.6	...	...
...	...	2.4	...	29.2	...	...	...
0.2	...	0.2	...	...	0.9	1.8	...
...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	...
105.4	**54.3**	**21.5**	**4.4**	**0**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**2.2**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70.0	11.3	8.6	0	...	...	...	...
5.1	5.7	4.2	2.6	...	1.0	...	...
171.2	**97.3**	**298.9**	**67.7**	...	**49.2**	**36.9**	**253.1** [4]
0.1	0	3.3	0.1	...	...	0.8	...
3.5	0.6	84.0	2.2	...	...	2.8	...
29.0	0.1	1.5	4.8	...	9.7	7.9	6.
103.2	50.1	7.2	7.3	...	49.2	17.4	6.9
0	...	0.7	0	...	...	...	...
6.0	...	1.4	0	...	...	0.7	...
6.1	...	7.6	0.1	...	...	0.7	...
0.9	0.3	1.8	1.0	...	...	4.3	0.1
4.5	0.3	1.9	0	...	...	0.1	1.1
11.2	0.1	2.3	18.9	...	...	0.2	...
28.9	8.9	37.8	20.9	...	...	13.5	13.3
1.2	6.8	44.4	11.0	...	0	0.1	0.4
17.6	...	11.9	...	...	0	...	48.7
0	...	0	0	...	...	...	64.0
...	25.2	1.4	24.5	...	...	...	...
0.4	2.6	9.7	0.3	...	...	0.1	1.1
2.7	...	12.9	0	...	...	...	...
...	**0.2**	**2.9**	**38.7**	...	...	**0.1**	...

Table 19

China: Crude Oil Exports [1]

	1978			1979				1980		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	1977	1978	1979
Total *(Million US$)*	**225**	**276**	**315**	**252**	**349**	**471**	**510**	**562**	**622**	**795**	**1,015**	**1,582**
Japan	165	192	211	163	198	308	282	355	441	630	722	951
United States				11	32	13	16	19				72
Philippines	23	28	28	21	17	14	47	29	28	72	102	99
Romania	17	26	42	5	39	44	28	46	46	41	90	116
Thailand	5	15	15	13	13	20	25	13	13	12	34	71
Brazil	...[2]	...	4	4	12	7	59	32	32	...	4	82
Italy	...	...	...	8	9	26	9	6	...	...	...	52
Other	15	15	15	27	30	39	44	62	62	40	65	140
Total *(Thousand b/d)*	**197**	**239**	**277**	**229**	**276**	**281**	**281**	**244**	**240**	**182**	**223**	**267**
Japan	137	157	177	134	143	174	138	136	144	135	151	147
United States	...	...	...	8	23	6	8	8	...	...	...	11
Philippines	22	24	24	24	16	11	29	18	18	18	23	20
Romania	15	23	37	5	33	27	15	20	20	9	20	20
Thailand	6	18	18	15	12	15	15	8	8	3	9	14
Brazil	...	...	4	5	11	5	42	20	20	...	1	16
Italy	...	...	...	8	8	13	4	4	...	...	...	8
Other	17	17	17	30	30	30	30	30	30	17	17	30

[1] Includes crude oil exports only; petroleum products are excluded.
Totals may not add due to rounding. Ellipses indicate that exports, if any, amounted to less than $500,000.

Table 20

China: Grain Imports

	1978			1979				1980		Annual		
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II [1]	1977	1978	1979
Total *(Million US $)*	**205**	**240**	**325**	**385**	**305**	**360**	**380**	**450**	**395**	**655**	**965**	**1,430**
Total *(Thousand Metric Tons)*	**2,377**	**2,350**	**3,011**	**3,279**	**2,434**	**2,506**	**2,636**	**3,045**	**2,404**	**6,937**	**9,437**	**10,855**
Argentina	59	132	0	750	163	0	0	449	16	850	190	913
Australia	841	395	55	347	671	633	1,412	968	422	2,984	2,435	3,063
Canada	1,172	993	588	720	879	799	345	629	874	3,103	3,304	2,743
United States	283	757	2,308	1,424	721	996	854	915	1,092	0	3,348	3,995
Other	22	73	60	38	0	78	25	84	0	0	160	141

[1] Preliminary.